The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4022. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOBILE.

FARRAGUT'S VICTORY

Full Particulars From Eye-Witnesses.

PASSING THE FORTS.

The Capture of the Confederate Gunboats.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

FARRAGUT ON THE MAIN-TOP.

An Old Sea-Dog Directing the Fight.

Our New-Orleans files received yesterday by the steamship *Creole* contain ample and most interesting particulars of the victory of the gallant FARRAGUT and his fleet in Mobile Bay. The accounts of eye-witnesses, as they appear in the New-Orleans *Times, Era* and *Picayune*, are given with admirable clearness.

Farragut's Victories at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday, announcing that the fleet under Admiral FARRAGUT passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at 8 A. M., on the 5th inst.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was blown up by a rebel torpedo.

No other vessels were lost.

The rebel ram *Tennessee* surrendered after an obstinate resistance.

The rebel Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg in the action, and is now a prisoner.

The land force under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER invested Fort Gaines, and with light batteries opened simultaneously with the passage of the forts by the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse, and silencing them.

Our losses are not reported.

LATER.

Later advices from Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet may be summed up as follow:

Fort Gaines has surrendered.

Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels. [This was at Grant's Pass, at the opposite end of Dauphin Island from where the fight occurred.]

Four monitors went in first, followed by the steam war-vessels *Brooklyn, Hartford, Metacomet*, and others. The principal fighting was with the ram *Tennessee*, inside the bay.

The *Metacomet*, in attempting to ram the *Tennessee*, struck the *Hartford*, and stove in her side timbers. The *Hartford* will go north for repairs.

The rebel gunboat *Selma* was sunk by the *Metacomet*.

The gunboats *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* chased two rebel gunboats—the *Gaines* and *Morgan*—into Navy Cove, and they are blockaded there, without a chance of escape.

Only ten persons are known to have survived the destruction of the monitor *Tecumseh* by the torpedo.

The dispatch-boat *Philippi* was burned at sea while the fight was in progress.

Admiral FARRAGUT will push right on for Mobile City.

All the Texas coast, Brownsville included, has been evacuated, with the exception of Brazos Island. A small force is left there under Col. DAY, of the Ninety-third New-York.

Major-Gen. FRANK E. HERRON arrived from there yesterday, and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. His forces are there, and are going into camp above the city.

The rebels here are greatly excited over the Mobile news.

Politics is becoming lively and interesting. The Free State men are organizing for active duty, and the clubs of the last campaign are being revived. There is no doubt about the ratification of the new Constitution by the people. The city is full of people, notwithstanding the large numbers who have left for Northern watering-places.

The Mobile *News* of the 15th ult. boasts of the hanging of two colored soldiers and a cotton speculator, near Vicksburgh, by WHITTAKER'S guerrillas.

A number more of Union prisoners, recently exchanged, have arrived.

The Opening of the Ball.

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
OFF FORT MORGAN, Aug. 3, 1864.

The fleet for the reduction of Mobile, commanded by Admiral FARRAGUT, and composed of the *Winnebago, Chickasaw, Manhattan* and *Tecumseh* of the monitor fleet, and the *Hartford*, (flag-ship,) *Brooklyn, Oneida, Itasca, Tennessee*, and *Metacomet*, of the wooden fleet, will commence to-morrow morning to pour their iron hail into the rebel Fort Morgan.

The ball was opened this afternoon by the monitor *Winnebago*, which steamed defiantly up to the fort and threw in a shell or two to give the rebs a taste of our quality. She is a splendid specimen of monitor naval architecture, and is as buoyant as a cork. On her your correspondent is located, and we expect to be first into the fight to-morrow. Her officers are every one of them gentlemen, and have afforded and will afford me every opportunity to witness the fight.

Capt. THOS. STENENS is well known as an officer "chock full of fight;" and he is ably seconded by Vol. Lieut. W. F. Shankland, Paymaster Girard, Chief Engineer Simon Shultes, 1st Assistant Engineer John Purdy, Ensigns Morrisey, Murphy and Whitworth, Acting-Master Megathlin, and Robert Sherman, gunner. To the latter gentleman I am indebted for favors to be remembered hereafter.

Of the fighting qualities of this noble vessel I shall speak more fully at some future time. The guns in her forward turret are worked by steam, and that they are terrible in execution the Rebels will bear me witness.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WINNEBAGO,
August 4, 1864.

This morning opened beautifully. Contrary to expectations, the land forces under Gen. GRANGER failing to co-operate, we did not attempt the reduction of the forts to-day. But Capt. STEVENS, determined not to be baulked of his share of the fight, steamed up in front of Fort Gaines, and at 11:30 o'clock this morning threw his first shell at the transport *Natchez*, which was unloading troops and ammunition at the landing in front of the fort. You should have seen her leave! In less than a minute after the shell burst in her neighborhood, the smoke of burning bacon and resin was plainly visible. We gave and received about a dozen shots, but nobody was hurt on our side.

That you may fully understand the position of affairs, let me explain: As we lay, head up the bay, Fort Morgan stands on our right, by and around the light-house, well known to many of your readers. Immediately opposite, and about five miles off, on the northeast end of Dauphin Island, is Fort Gaines. Running across from Morgan to Gaines is driven a tier of piles, fastened together by a net-work of chains. Opposite each fort a channel is left open, of about fifteen hundred yards in width, for the use of blockade-runners. In the channel, in front of Morgan, *were* placed a lot of buoys, on which the guns of her water battery are trained. I say *were*, for our boys destroyed about half of them last night. Outside of the piles are placed the torpedoes.

Just inside of the obstructions is lying the rebels' pride and hope—the ram *Tennessee*—and three gunboats. Neither of these have dared to show themselves outside while we were firing into their transports, but contented themselves with throwing a shot at us at long range—say about five miles—when they could have no hope of hitting us.

LATER.—Orders have just come aboard for us to go into the fight to-morrow, and from the quantity of fight in the Captain and officers of the *Winnebago*, and of the fleet generally, I can assure you we shall see fun.

Everything now betekons success on our part, and before this reaches you, Mobile, I am convinced, will have fallen.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

The glory is ours! The victory is with us! I have only time to say that we have passed Fort Morgan, and anchored in the bay.

The rebel ram *Tennessee* is ours, and also one of the gunboats. BUCHANAN, the rebel Commodore, is wounded, and I hear is dying.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was run on a torpedo opposite the obstructions and sunk immediately. All but eighteen of her officers and crew went down with her. Capt. CRAVENS, I believe, was her commander.

The *Chickasaw* is shelling Fort Powell. In the action to-day we have lost about 150 killed and wounded. Yours signally. C.

The bearer of the letter informs us that Fort Powell was blown up, and Fort Gaines taken. We learn from another source that the fleet which passed the forts consisted of fourteen gunboats and four monitors.

Another Account.

The following account is furnished by A. C. STERRETT, who was on board the gunboat *Port Royal* at the time of the fight:

FRIDAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

The fleet, consisting of the *Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Ossipee, Monongahela, Oneida, Galena, Port Royal, Metacomet, Octorora, Seminole, Itasca*, and the Monitors *Tecumseh, Manhattan, Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, and the Admiral's steam barge *Loyal*, got under way at the anchorage off the entrance to Mobile Bay, at sunrise, the monitors in advance and the wooden vessels going together in pairs, the flag-ship taking the lead. When within point blank range of Fort Morgan, the vessels ahead were slowed down to enable the line to close up, and at this time the fort and rebel vessels opened fire on the fleet, which was returned from the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

The Admiral waited until directly abreast of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a succession of broadsides from the nine-inch guns of the *Hartford* with such precision and galling effect that the rebels were driven away from their guns, and the water battery and fort were silenced. At this time the monitors engaged the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, which was discovered, laying in position to advance on our noble Admiral.

At this moment the monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo and was seen to rise and disappear beneath the water almost instantly. The firing now became terrific, and the fleet, although steaming ahead at a full rate of speed, was completely enveloped in flame and smoke. The rebel ram made several attempts to run our passing vessels down, but failed to do so, and in the midst of all this a boat was lowered from the *Metacomet* to pick up the survivors of our ill-fated monitor. It was a beautiful and appalling sight to witness this boat rowing around on its sacred mission to rescue our drowning men, with its beautiful flag flowing to the breeze, and the missiles of death and destruction striking and ricocheting all around it. But the gallant officer (an ensign whose name I forget) heedlessly kept on his way, and succeeded in rescuing the pilot, one of the officers and three men, belonging to the *Tecumseh*.

With the exception of the monitor, our fleet had by this time succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three rebel gunboats—*Selma, Morgan* and *Gaines*.

Our vessels, which were secured together in pairs, were now cast off, and the engagement became general, which in a short time resulted in driving the ram and two gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, whilst the *Selma* steamed up the bay with the evident intention of escaping to Mobile.

After a chase of about forty minutes the *Selma* hauled down her flag to Capt. DRUETT, of the *Metacomet*. On boarding her the cause of her surrender was soon apparent—their decks were covered with the dead and dying, and her scuppers were running with their blood. Among others I recognized the body of Lieut. COMSTOCK, with his bowels torn out and laying across the breach of a gun which he was engaged in sighting at the time of his death. He once belonged to our navy. Language is not adequate to describe the soul-stirring cheers which went up from the throats of our brave tars, and was reëchoed from one vessel to another all through this terrible ordeal, and our brave, noble Admiral has exemplified in this fight that his theory of "iron hearts and wooden ships" is a correct one.

At this time, while our fleet, with a few exceptions, had collected together on the west side of the bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of the range of Morgan's guns, the ram *Tennessee* was discovered steaming in the direction.

The monitors closed with her when in range, and one of the most interesting naval engagements of the war succeeded, and we, in the smaller wooden vessels, were the spectators.

A fight of some minutes ensued, when Admiral FARRAGUT, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started toward the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Capt. STRONG, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, BUCHANAN. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and Capt. JERAUD, who went in as a volunteer on the *Ossippee* as a representative of Admiral FARRAGUT, received the sword of Admiral BUCHANAN, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life.

Our loss in this fight is about 240 killed and wounded, including the brave Capt. CRAVAN of the monitor, and 100 of his crew who went down with him. Admiral BUCHANAN of the *Tennessee* was shot through the leg below the knee, and the leg will have to be amputated.

Fort Powell, in Grant's Pass, was blown up last night after dark, and Fort Gaines will soon follow. The rebel gunboats, which sought protection under the guns of Morgan, will be destroyed or captured by our monitors to-day, and the investment and capture of Morgan must follow.

We have, by this great victory, effectually closed the port of Mobile, and its capture is only a question of time; and Admiral FARRAGUT, and the gallant officers and men under his command, have established another claim to the admiration and respect of their countrymen and those who love liberty.

An Officer's Statement.

We are indebted to the courtesy of an officer of the navy, who witnessed the naval engagement in Mobile Bay, on Friday last, for the following interesting particulars:

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on that morning, the fleet moved in the following order: Four monitors and fourteen wooden vessels, the *Tecumseh* leading the former and the *Hartford* (flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT) the latter, advanced. The monitors were the *Tecumseh, Manhattan, Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*. The wooden vessels followed in pairs.

The rebel ram, the *Tennessee*, and gunboats *Selma, Morgan* and *Gaines*, were lying in wait under the guns of Fort Morgan, ready to attack the Federal fleet as it approached. It opened upon them with grape and canister—the *Hartford* and other vessels—with such severity that nothing could withstand the force of the terrific attack. The gunners of Fort Morgan, in the meantime, were driven from their guns, so fierce was the fire from the Federal fleet.

The *Tecumseh*, in passing the forts, was blown up by the explosion of a torpedo. The captain and all on board, with the exception of ten, sank with her. The Confederate ram *Tennessee*, after first attacking the fleet, as it advanced, seemed to return for shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan; but, after the fleet had proceeded some distance up the bay, stood toward them, as if to give battle; whereupon the *Hartford*, the monitors, and the wooden vessels of the fleet, stood for her, and a most terrible engagement commenced. The *Tennessee* was *rammed* by the *Hartford*, the *Lackawanna* and the *Monongahela*—the *Lackawanna* striking her under full headway, and all the vessels delivering a heavy fire at the same instant. The *Manhattan*, meantime, put one solid 15-inch shot at her, which penetrated her armor through and through and lodged on the opposite side.

Admiral FARRAGUT, during the engagement, was stationed in the maintop, where he had lashed himself in case he should receive a wound, communicating his orders below through speaking-tubes. After a most determined and gallant engagement, the *Tennessee* showed a white flag as a token of surrender. An officer of the Federal fleet then boarded the *Tennessee* and demanded the sword of Admiral BUCHANAN, which that officer surrendered, and it was taken on board the flagship. The Confederate Admiral was wounded severely, and will probably have to suffer the amputation of a leg.

The Confederate gunboat *Selma*, in the meanwhile, retreated up the bay, and was followed by the *Metacomet*, Lieut.-Commander JEWETT, and *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander GHIRARDI. The *Selma* surrendered to Lieut. JEWETT. The two other rebel gunboats, *Morgan* and *Gaines*, took refuge under the guns of Fort Morgan, and (says our informant) would probably be captured in the course of yesterday.

The U. S. monitor *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, steered gallantly up to Fort Powell, and took in tow a steam barge from immediately under the guns of the fort. After taking the barge out of range, she returned and pelted the fort vigorously for half an hour with 11-inch shell. Fort Powell was finally evacuated, and at 11 o'clock at night was blown up by the rebels.

Of course, as the rebel vessels concentrated their fire principally upon her, she suffered the greatest loss. The total Federal loss, including that of the *Tecumseh*, (which was blown up by the torpedo and sunk,) in killed, wounded and missing, was about 240.

On the *Tennessee* there were twenty officers and about 110 men—Admiral BUCHANAN, commanding. Among the officers beside were Capt. JOHNSTON and Lieuts. BRADFORD and WHARTON.

Farragut's Own Account of the Fight.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

Since the above was in type, Admiral PALMER has kindly read to us such portions of an official dispatch and private letter from Admiral FARRAGUT as he deems proper to make public. At an early hour on Friday, our fleet, lashed two and two, sailed into the Pass close up under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring in broadside after broadside of grape and canister—thus driving the gunners of the fort from their pieces and leaving our vessels exposed only to the fire of Forts Gaines and Powell, which were, of course, less effective on account of distance. At the same time Gen. GRANGER'S land batteries enfiladed Gaines and caused the evacuation and blowing up of Powell. In passing the forts the *Oneida* received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but she was safely towed through the fire by her consort.

Our monitor *Tecumseh* was one of the foremost. A torpedo, exploding beneath her bottom, she sunk almost instantaneously, carrying down all her officers, only ten of her crew escaping. She was commanded by Capt. LEWIS CRAVEN. Our loss on this vessel was about one hundred. The gunboats having passed the forts, and being out of their reach, were pursued by the formidable ram *Tennessee*, and three iron-clad gunboats—the *Selma, Gaines* and *Morgan*. Our vessels immediately attacked the ram, and battered him so effectually that he surrendered in a few minutes by hanging out the white flag. Admiral BUCHANAN, the Commander, lost a leg, and with all his crew, are prisoners in our hands. There were only 3 killed on the *Tennessee*. She was but slightly damaged, and it is probable that FARRAGUT has her fit for action by this time. We also captured the *Selma*, of which Capt. MURPHY was the commander. Lieut. PRENTISS, of the *Monongahela*, lost both legs. He is a gallant officer, and has a young wife in this city. Capt. MALANEY, of the *Oneida*, lost an arm. All the wounded will be sent to Pensacola. Our loss is two hundred and forty killed and wounded. The two remaining rebel gunboats fled under the guns of Fort Morgan for protection; one of them is aground, and the Admiral is confident that he can destroy them to-day. He has not the slightest doubt of his ability to reduce the forts. But their capture will not give us command of the city, which is extensively fortified at Dog River and elsewhere.

The *Hartford*, FARRAGUT'S flagship, was heavily engaged, losing one officer, HIGGENBOTTOM, Secretary to the Fleet Captain, killed, together with 20 of her crew, and 26 wounded. All our vessels were wooden except three.

Farragut and Granger Before Mobile.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Ever since the capture and occupation of this city by FARRAGUT and BUTLER the possession of Mobile by the Federal Government has been one of the principal objects of the desires of Union men, both here and at the North. Apart from its importance commercially to the Southern States, an importance which has not been lessened during the war, owing to the frequency with which rebel smugglers have evaded the cruisers of the blockading squadron off its harbor. Mobile, from its population and past importance, in a financial point of view, has been considered one of the chief jewels in the possession of the Confederacy. It has always been the opinion of rebels and loyal people that the fall of Mobile would be one of the most disastrous blows possible to the fortunes of the great insurrection which has deluged this country in blood, entailed upon it untold misery and an immense load of debt, diminished its national importance in the eyes of the world, and endangered the progress, the perpetuity even, of liberal principles in politics on the Western hemisphere.

The *Times* of yesterday evening announced the passage of the forts in Mobile harbor by Admiral FARRAGUT and his fleet, the capture of the rebel officer in charge of the Mobile naval defences, the investment of Fort Gaines by Gen. GRANGER, and the surrender of the much famed rebel ram, the *Tennessee*, on the 5th inst. We congratulate our Union population of the Crescent City on this great, glorious and most welcome intelligence. The whole country, outside the limits of rebeldom, and many a man within those hateful bounds, will unite in rejoicing over this magnificent exploit of the thrice-gallant FARRAGUT and the heroic GRANGER. Many a Union man, whose bosom swelled, and pulse beat hard, and eyes filled with tears of joy in New-Orleans on the day when scared rebels whispered the news from ear to ear of the passing of St. Philip and Jackson in April, 1862, felt a jubilant emotion like that which then raised his soul from the depth of despondency to the most delightful hopes and anticipations as he perused yesterday evening's *Times*. They said "God bless him!" of that daring, lion-hearted FARRAGUT, in the hour of their own greatest peril; and they now sympathize, with hearts full of devout thankfulness, with the Union men of Mobile, who have heard similar tidings, and are ready again with their invocations of blessings from on high to rest upon the head of the greatest naval commander of the age.

Perhaps, while we write, Mobile has fallen; but whether this is so or not, Mobile is sure to fall. The wise foresight of CANBY and FARRAGUT, the character of the men to whom the task has been devolved, the ample preparations that have been made, render the fall of the city an absolute certainty. There will be no backward step, no unnecessary delay; nothing but earnest action, guided by consummate skill, hard, telling blows, severely and effectively dealt, until the Stars and Stripes float in triumph over what is left of the metropolis of Alabama. Union men of New-Orleans! remember the feelings which swayed you when the fleet of the United States was forcing its way up the Mississippi, while you were surrounded by foes who would have hung you. Extend your heartiest sympathies to those men of Mobile who may be to-day rejoicing, and stifling their rejoicings, at the progress of the delivering arm of the nation.

With Atlanta partially within our grasp, if not entirely so; with the railroad connection between Atlanta and Mobile effectually severed; with Northern Alabama friendly to the Union cause; with GRANT at Petersburgh, holding before him the main force of the Confederates, tying them hand and foot before Richmond, totally unable to fly to the relief of any other section of the Confederacy; with the attention of the forces held to defend Charleston fully occupied by the gallant little band assailing that city day and night at every vulnerable point, what will prevent the success of the combined naval and land force at Mobile? Truly, "it is thundering all around," and is thundering to excellent purpose.

The brittle Confederacy is assailed at all points by forces that cannot help being successful. The officers in charge of the Union armies have been tried again and again without the discovery of a flaw; they have been winnowed until nothing but the true grain of gold remains. The armies of the United States are composed mainly of men to whom the noise of battle has grown a thing accustomed, and who have for months back carried the inspiring prestige of victory. The navy is cooperating wherever the brave sea-dogs can be of use; and the navy has never known aught but success. Truly, the end seems at hand, and is full of splendid promise.

ROUSSEAU'S raid, and the grand success of FARRAGUT and CANBY, are but the forerunners of the speedy return of Alabama to her place in the Union. A large part of her population did not approve secession. They did not vote for the secession ordinance, nor for the Confederate Constitution. The whole State voted against the immediate secession plan of YANCY. We have few fears for the future of Alabama.

Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th, has the following:

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Hon. S. E. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and, also, another gunboat, the *Phillippi*, which I subsequently burned.

The *Richmond, Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan, under full headway, when they were encountered by the *Tennessee*, the *Morgan*, the *Gaines* and the *Selma*.

The *Tennessee* and other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate struggle between the fleets, the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition.

The *Selma*, cut off, surrendered, and the *Morgan* escaped to Port Morgan. The *Tennessee*, so far uninjured, steamed toward the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight surrendered, her rudder disabled, her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

On the *Tennessee* Admiral BUCHANAN was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg. Two were killed and several wounded among her crew. On the *Gaines* two were killed and two wounded. On the *Morgan*, one was wounded.

On the *Selma* eight were killed, including her Executive officer, Lieut. J. H. COMSTOCK, and seven were wounded. The enemy suffered severely and requested permission to bury his dead. Respectfully, &c.,

G. W. HARRISON,
Confederate States Navy.

The *Examiner* also gives a list of the 28 Federal vessels engaged, having 212 guns, with the four Confederates, having 32 guns.

"It was a most unequal contest, in which our gallant little navy was engaged, and we lost the battle, but one ensign went down in a blaze of glory."

Up to Thursday night nothing of interest had occurred before Atlanta. Maj.-Gen. BATES received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday, (9th.) Brisk shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

Prize Cases.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Since the 28th of June, inclusive, the following decree of distributions has been made in prize cases by the United States District Court in this city:

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356 32; steamer *Scotia*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $73,459 50, schooner *Alliance*, captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281 74; steamer *Greyhound*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $484,692 61; steamer *Young Republic*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $411,519 79. Total, $1,105,559 36.

This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

Large Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 13.

The extensive car and coach factory of GILBERT, BUSH & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000; insurance about $100,000.

THE PIRATE.

More Captures---Another New-York Pilot-Boat Burned.

BARK SULIOTE CAPTURED AND BONDED.

The Pirate Threatens to Visit New-York Harbor.

Burning of the Passenger Ship Adriatic.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PASSENGERS.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday Noon, Aug. 14.

The boatman of the Associated Press of this point has landed here and furnishes the following report:

I have boarded the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., from Cow Bay for New-York. She was captured on the 12th inst., off Montauk Point, thirty-five miles distant, by the pirate *Tallahassee*. The pirate bonded the bark for $5,000, and put on board of her 300 passengers from the ship *Adriatic*, the latter having been burned by the pirate. No water or provisions were given them. The *Suliote* also has on board Mr. CALLAHAN and crew of the pilot-boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th, off Mantauk Point by the pirates. Several other persons from destroyed vessels are on board the *Suliote*. The *Suliote* reports seeing a vessel burning on the night of the 12th. The pirate stated to some of the captured persons that he was coming into New-York harbor. When last seen the *Tallahassee* was steering southeast. The pilot-boat *James Funck* is her tender.

The *Suliote* passed the frigate *Susquehanna* Sunday morning, lying still south of Sandy Hook.

The *Suliote* has no provisions or water on board.

More About the Doings of the Privateer—Burning of the Ship Adriatic—Pilot-Boat Wm. Bell—Bonding of the Bark Suliote.

Capt. MOORE, of the ship *Adriatic*, burned by the *Tallahassee*, states: "Left London July 7, with a full cargo of merchandise and 163 passengers, consigned to Messrs. E. E. MORGAN & Co. Nothing of interest occurred during the passage until the 12th inst., at 5 A. M., in latitude 40° 40′, longitude 71° 40′, when we were ordered to heave to by an unknown steamer, and wait until they boarded us, which they immediately did, informing me at the same time that we were a prize to the Confederate steamer *Talahassee*, and that they were going to burn the ship, and telling us to hurry up and get ready to leave. The bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., Capt. PARMO, from Cow Bay (Cape Breton) for New-York, was in sight at the time. They boarded her, and the Captain was compelled to sign bonds for $5,000, on condition that he would take myself, passengers and crew into New-York. They commenced transferring passengers, and gave them such little time that they were forced to leave almost all their baggage on board, which was burned, together with the ship. In rounding the ship to, we were so close that we carried away the mainmast of the privateer, and had there been a little more wind at the time, the probability is that we would have sunk her.

After myself, crew and passengers, and the crew and two passengers from the pilot boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, which she had destroyed the day previous, altogether numbering 201 souls, were put on board the *Suliote*, there was scarcely standing room, and had there been a gale of wind, or even a heavy squall, the lives of two-thirds of those on board would undoubtedly have been sacrificed, as the *Suliote's* decks were even with the water.

13th inst., off Fire Island, spoke and boarded the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, cruising for the privateer, gave them all the information we could, and they supplied us with some provisions; 14th inst., arrived at New-York.

The *Adriatic* was — years old, 989 tons burden, rated A 1, and was owned by R. H. MOORE, the master, Messrs. E. E. MORGAN & SON, and others, of this City."

Capture of Pilot-Boat Wm. Bell.

Mr. JAMES CALLAHAN, of the pilot-boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, states that his boat was captured by the privateer *Tallahassee* on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., about 90 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, after a chase of half an hour, during which time the privateer fired two solid shot and one shell, the latter exploding about six yards astern, when he hove to, and in an hour she was in flames. They took Mr. CALLAHAN on board the steamer, together with Mr. J. W. HAMBLETT, NICHOLAS COOLE, and a crew of six men, and subsequently transferred them to the bark *Suliote*, which brought them to this City.

The above gentlemen stated that with a full head of steam the privateer can make from fifteen to eighteen knots an hour. The *W. B.*, when captured, was going at the rate of ten knots, and the steamer overhauled her with but nine pounds of steam.

They all speak in high terms of the gentlemanly treatment while on board the privateer.

A Card from the Passengers of the Ship Adriatic.

NEW-YORK HARBOR, Sunday, Aug. 14.

We, the undersigned passengers of the late ship *Adriatic*, burned at sea by the Confederate pirate *Talahassee*, beg publicly to acknowledge and return our sincere thanks to Capt. J. L. PARMO and officers of the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., (heavily laden with coal,) for the extreme kindness and liberality that they could bestow in this our trying and perilous position, and also the extreme liberal means at their command, having but deck accommodations.

Likewise to Capt. R. H. MOORE'S officers for their assistance, also to the crews of the above named vessels, they having rendered all the assistance which human aid could devise.

We also beg further to state that had a storm arisen on our further passage whilst on board the bark, one half or more of those on board would have been sacrificed.

Signed, CHAS. MILNE, RICHARD SANDERS, ED. KIRK, and E. E. EGAN, in behalf of 163 passengers.

THE TALLAHASSEE'S PIRACIES.

Arrival of One of the Captured and Bonded Vessels.

The schooner *Corrall*, of East Machias, Maine, one of the vessels captured day before yesterday by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, arrived here yesterday. Her Captain makes the following statement:

"On the 11th instant, in latitude 40° 19′, longitude 72° 27′, was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, or rather the pilot boat *James Funk*, which was then under command of a Confederate crew, and ordered to heave to until a boat came from the steamer, which was soon effected.

Upon boarding us we were ordered to be in readiness to leave in ten minutes. The Captain was taken on board the privateer, where he signed bonds for the release of the schooner for $10,000.

We subsequently received on board forty-four persons, being the crews and passengers of the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay; bark *Bay State*, of Boston, from Alexandria, for New-York; brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, THURLOW, from Cutler, Me.; and schooner *Atlantic*, of and from Addison for New-York; all of which vessels had been burned. Also, the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22. Sixteen of the above, including the pilots and crew of the *James Funk*, went ashore at Fire Island. Several others were landed at Fort Hamilton this morning.

The Captain of the schooner *Carroll* describes the privateer as about one thousand tons burden, painted a light lead color, no bowsprit, two smoke-stacks (one abaft the other,) and red bottom. The Confederate officer reported having run the blockade at Wilmingtan, N. C., some ten days previous, and had burned some vessels before falling in with those already reported.

Eight came up to this city to-day in the steam-tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Capt. BARRETT, all of whom were paroled."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the schooner *A. M. Lee*, arrived at this port this afternoon from Philadelphia, and makes the following report:

"On Friday morning my vessel was chased and nearly overtaken by the pilot-boat *James Funk*, recently captured by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*. When six miles westward of Shamrock Point, Long Island, the pilot-boat tacked, and stood for a bark which hove in sight."

Capt. ST. CLAIR, of the British bark *Col. James Scott*, reports that the *Tallahassee* has a tender to her, a Nova Scotian bark, two-thirds loaded with coal.

LATEST.

The pilot-boat *Ezra Nye* arrived here last night, and reports, on the 12th inst., at noon, *Montauk* bearing N. N. E. 25 miles. Saw the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22, leaving a ship on fire, and, soon after, saw a suspicious-looking steamer come up and take the pilot-boat in tow.

The *Nye* then stood to the northward to avoid them, but subsequently returned to the burning ship, which proved to be the *Adriatic*, Capt. MOORE, from London for New-York; took from her a quantity of rigging, &c. Two foreign barks, bound west, were close by at the time, on board of which it is supposed the passengers were transferred. When last seen the privateer was steering southeast. The *Ezra Nye* soon after boarded the ship *Young Mechanic*, who reported seeing the *Tallahassee* to the southeast, near a large ship.

The Crews of the Captured Vessels.

Moj.-Gen. PECK has asked the War Department for authority to give transportation home to the crews of the vessels captured by the steamer *Tallahassee*. They are in a destitute condition, and number forty or fifty persons.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated 13th, says:

The Pennsylvania soldiers in Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps, in response to a circular issued by him, have contributed over $1,000 in aid of the Chambersburgh sufferers. No doubt the other commands will imitate the example.

Gen. CRAWFORD has withdrawn all the guards heretofore detailed from his division to protect families from the annoyances of stragglers in King George County.

A deserter from the Eighth Alabama, who formerly lived in Massachusetts and was conscripted into the rebel army, came into our lines yesterday. He says that KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps passed through Richmond on its way to the valley, accompanied by a large ammunition train, and that he heard a prominent officer say that Gen. LEE had also gone in that direction. He also reports that the enemy are mining on our front, twenty men being detailed at a time to work.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. BUTLER'S department this morning.

From Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

A new censor, Señor CARADA, is to be appointed in place of Señor APOLINAR DEL RATO, and the *Siglo* has resumed publication.

The *Siglo* refutes the recent falsehoods of the *Diaroi de la Marina* and a New-York correspondent in regard to the war in the United States.

The Rector of the University here has resigned, and Señor DURAN has been appointed his successor.

A fire in Matanzas on Saturday night destroyed SHRINGER'S coopershop. Loss heavy and uninsured.

The heat continues oppressive. Though the yellow fever is decreasing, there are many cases of typhoid fever.

Fires in Coxsackie, N. Y.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 14.

About 11 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, Green County, destroying three store-houses filled with hay, and a portion of MYGATT'S lumber-yard. The hay was fully insured.

At 12 o'clock to-day another fire destroyed a barn, wagon house, a blacksmith shop and two dwellings.

Both fires were works of an incendiary. A man has been arrested on suspicion. The loss is not known.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The locomotive *Duchess*, attached to the Hudson River Railroad, blew up at Rhinebeck, Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. The engine-house was completely demolished. The explosion was caused by the watchman leaving the blower on. Nobody hurt.

THE FEDERALIST.

THE FEDERALIST. Edited by John C. Hamilton.
THE FŒDERALIST. Edited by H. B. Dawson.

"Have you read *The Federalist?*" asked Talleyrand of the Duke d'Aranza. "No," replied the Duke. "Read it, then, read it," responded Talleyrand. We trust that the recent publication of two separate editions of this work—*The Federalist*, etc., edited by Mr. John C. Hamilton, and *The Fœderalist*, etc., edited by Mr. Henry B. Dawson—will induce many Americans, following the advice of Talleyrand, to read *The Federalist.*

Mr. Dawson's edition purports—we presume truly—to be a reprint of the work as it was originally published. Mr. Hamilton's edition purports—also truly, we presume—to be a reprint of the work as revised and corrected by the respective authors. We have not collated the two editions; but appended to Mr. Hamilton's edition is what purports to be a collation of the two. Assuming this to be accurate and thorough, we think that, as far as the text is concerned, one edition is, for every practical purpose, of equal value with the other. The alterations are of such a nature, and so few in number, as in no way to affect the general scope of the argument. Whether any man shall prefer to have the original or the revised text, or both, may be left to his own personal tastes.

We must, however, protest against Mr. Dawson's dictum, that the authors of the work had no right to revise or correct it. We can hardly suppose him to have been in earnest in saying that Hamilton and Madison were no more at liberty to alter the *Federalist*, after it had once been given to the public, than Jefferson would have been at liberty to alter the Declaration of Independence after it had been formally adopted. The cases are not at all parallel. The Declaration is a public document, officially adopted and sanctioned by the State. The *Federalist* is a private exposition of the principles of the Constitution, and an argument in favor of its adoption. If the exposition could be made more perfect, or the argument stronger or better expressed, the authors were certainly at liberty to revise and improve the work, even though the revisal should involve essential changes. If Mr. Dawson's dictum be authoritative we must ignore the magnificent phrase, "Times which tried the souls of men," which is found in the revised edition of No. 2, written by Jay, and substitute for it the inferior phrase, "Times which tried the minds and hearts of men," which is found in the original edition.

Mr. Dawson, we imagine, does not consider himself precluded from changing his introduction and notes, should he hereafter come to the conclusion that he has fallen into any error, whether of omission or commission, or even have failed to express himself in the best manner.

It is no part of our design to discuss the merits of the editorial labors of these rival editors. Still less is it our purpose to take part in the bitter personal controversy which has grown out of their publication. We propose to examine, and, as far as may be, to settle the incidental question, which has been raised anew as to the authorship of certain parts of the *Federalist.*

As is well known, the work consists of eighty-five numbers. Of these, five were beyond all question written by John Jay, and the remaining eighty by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, either separately or conjointly. According to one statement, for which the ultimate authority is Hamilton himself, he was the sole author of sixty-three numbers, and joint author of three more, leaving but fourteen to Madison. According to another statement, for which Madison is the ultimate authority, he was the author of twenty-nine numbers, leaving fifty-one to Hamilton.

It is quite conceivable that either Madison or Hamilton, after an interval of twenty or more years, might have fallen into an error as to the authorship of one or two out of eighty papers, written by consultation for a common purpose, and under a common signature; but it is not credible that they should have been mistaken as to fifteen; that Madison, for instance, should have supposed himself to be the author of more than twice as many papers as he actually wrote. Still less can we suppose that either Madison or Hamilton would write or utter a falsehood in the case. There must be some means of reconciling the discrepancy in these statements. That means, we think, and shall endeavor to show, lies upon the very face of the admitted facts. The essential facts are as follows:

First, as to Hamilton. Two days before his death, when the duel with Burr was impending, Hamilton stepped into the office of his friend Judge Benson. Finding him absent, he took a book from the shelves, placed in it a small scrap of paper, and left. Upon this paper was written as follows:

"Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, by J.
Nos. 10, 14, 37 to 48, inclusive, M.
Nos. 18, 19, 20, M. and H. jointly.
All the others by H."

That this memorandum was intended to designate the authors of the different numbers of the *Federalist* is unquestioned. In it Hamilton claims for himself the sole authorship of sixty-three numbers, and the joint authorship of three, leaving to Madison the joint authorship of three, and the sole authorship of but fourteen. Upon this memorandum rests the sole authority for attributing sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist* to Hamilton. Every statement to that effect is derived, either mediately or immediately, from this memorandum of Hamilton.

Second, as to Madison. There are two statements by him, both to precisely the same effect. One is in a copy of the *Federalist*, in which, at the end of each number, the name of the reputed author was printed, in accordance with Hamilton's memorandum. This was corrected by Madison, who with his own hand erased the name of Hamilton from certain numbers, and substituted his own initials, thus claiming for himself the authorship. This volume belonged to Richard Rush. The other statement by Madison is contained in an edition of the *Federalist* published by Gideon, in 1818, for which he corrected the papers claimed by himself, and furnished the names of the respective writers. In this list the figures for each number are expressed in full. These lists agree exactly, and are to the following effect:

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by Jay.
Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37 to 58, 62, 63, by Madison.
All the others by Hamilton.*

It will be seen that by this list Madison claims for himself twenty-nine numbers, and leaves fifty-one to Hamilton. The discrepancy between this statement and that of Hamilton's memorandum in respect to the "joint" numbers, 18, 19, and 20, is satisfactorily explained by Madison in the following note to No. 18 written in his own copy of the former edition, and printed in this edition.

"The subject of this and the two following numbers happened to be taken up by both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison. What had been prepared by Mr. Hamilton, who had entered more briefly into the subject, was left with Mr. M., on its appearing that the latter was engaged in it, with larger materials, and with a view to a more precise delineation, and from the pen of the latter the several papers went to press."

There is, therefore, no real discrepancy between the statements of Madison and Hamilton in regard to these three numbers.

The question is as to the twelve numbers, 49 to 58, and 62, 63. The ten consecutive numbers, 49 to 58, are among the ablest and most elaborate in the work, and it is utterly impossible that either Hamilton or Madison, upon deliberate examination, could be mistaken as to whether he wrote them. Yet both apparently lay claim to them under their own hands—Madison deliberately, formally and repeatedly, and Hamilton by omitting them from the numbers specially assigned to the others. Madison, at all events, could not by any reasonable possibility have been mistaken.

We propose to reconcile this apparently direct contradiction involving the authorship of these ten consecutive numbers, by supposing a mistake of a single figure in Hamilton's memorandum—a mistake which he had no opportunity of correcting, for within two days from the time when it was written he was a corpse. We suppose that instead of "37 to 48 inclusive," he should have written "37 to 58 inclusive. This simple substitution of a "5" for a "4" will give to Madison ten out of the twelve disputed numbers of the *Federalist.*

The list of Hamilton, it should be borne in mind, was a mere memorandum, without address or signature, written in haste, and probably from memory, at a time when his mind was burdened with the fearful weight of the responsibility of the duel in which he was to be engaged in a few hours. How great was his sense of that responsibility, no one can understand who is not acquainted with the circumstances of the time, which, in his judgment, rendered it necessary for the safety of the country that he, conscientiously opposed as he was to dueling, should not decline the challenge of Burr. He never saw that memorandum after he had placed it in the book in Benson's library.

Every one knows the difficulty, the impossibility almost, of positively recollecting a single isolated figure out of a score. Every one knows how liable he is to write one figure for another. In writing this very paper, with all the figures clearly in our mind, we made, in fast writing, more than one *lapsus pennæ*, of precisely the character supposed. What more probable than that Hamilton, in these circumstances, should have made the error which we have supposed?

The probability of our supposition is increased by the fact that an error of precisely similar character does indisputably occur in this very memorandum of Hamilton. In this he says that No. "54" was written by Jay. Now it is certain, and admitted and affirmed by all parties in the dispute, that No. 54 was not written by Jay, while "64" was. By this one mistake in writing a 5 for a 6, Hamilton makes three distinct misstatements: He attributes to Jay a number which he did not write; he denies to him a number which he did write, and he ascribes to himself a number which he certainly did not write. One such error being proved and admitted, enhances the probability of another similar one, especially when its admission furnishes a certain, and apparently the only, means of reconciling statements otherwise absolutely contradictory.

The external evidence, thus corrected, seems to us to show, almost to a demonstration, that the ten numbers of the *Federalist*, 49 to 58, were written by Madison and not by Hamilton.

The internal evidence furnished by the numbers themselves seems to us to point unmistakably in the same direction. We lay no stress upon the mere point of style; for both Hamilton and Madison wrote pure English, without mannerisms or affectation. No one, we think, from the style alone, could distinguish any paper by one from any one by the other. We rely wholly upon the topics, and the connection of the different numbers. Numbers 47 and 48 are, without question, Madison's. The title of 47 is: "The Meaning of the Maxim, which requires a Separation of the Departments of Power, Examined and Ascertained;" the title of 48 is: "The Same Subject Continued, with a view of giving Efficacy in Practice to that Maxim;" the titles of 49 and 50 are: "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same View;" the title of 51 is: "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same view, and Concluded." These five numbers are thus really but parts of one essay. The first two parts are certainly by Madison, and the antecedent probability is that the others are his also, for it is not likely that an essay tending to one point would be commenced by one and finished by the other. Number 52 commences a new essay on a topic closely allied to the preceding one. It is entitled, "Concerning the House of Representatives," &c. Numbers 53 to 58 are all entitled, "The Same Subject Continued," &c. These seven numbers are thus parts of a single essay, without doubt written by the same person. It, as we have seen, is claimed for both writers. To assign them to Madison with the three preceding numbers, requires, as we have shown, the alteration of but a single figure in the hasty memorandum of Hamilton; while, in order to assign them to Hamilton, we must consider the deliberate signatures of Madison, and as many of his careful erasures in Rush's copy, to be willful falsifications, and also set down twenty figures or printed words, certified to by him in Gideon's edition, to be false and fraudulent.

Numbers 59, 60, 61, form but a single essay, the subject of which is "Concerning the Regulation of Elections." These numbers are certainly Hamilton's, and are ascribed to him by all statements.

Numbers 62 and 63, the two remaining ones, claimed for both Madison and Hamilton, are parts of a single essay "Concerning the Constitution of the Senate." In the distribution of topics this would naturally be assigned to the writer who had treated of the "Departments of Power" and of the "House of Representatives." As we have shown, we think, beyond all reasonable doubt, that these latter belong to Madison, we have no hesitation in giving to his formal and repeated claim to numbers 62 and 63, the preference over the merely implied claim contained in Hamilton's memorandum. To assign these numbers to Hamilton we must convict Madison of repeated and willful falsehood, while to assign them to Madison, we have only to suppose that Hamilton inadvertently omitted to credit them to his associate. Number 64 is a continuation of the Essay on the "Constitution of the Senate." It treats of that body "in regard to the power of making treaties." That this was written by Jay, is admitted, although Hamilton, in consequence of the admitted error to which we have adverted, virtually, though innocently, claims it for himself. Jay, who had written nothing since the fifth number, and who wrote no subsequent one, doubtless undertook this because his position as Secretary of Foreign Affairs made him especially familiar with the topic in hand.

We admit that the evidence in favor of Madison's claim to numbers 62 and 63 is less decisive than that to the others in dispute. This arises from two causes. First, because the "Constitution of the Senate" is continued in numbers 65 and 66, which are certainly Hamilton's; and we should here, as before, have expected that one subject would be treated by one writer; and secondly, because to give them to Madison we must suppose that Hamilton wholly forgot the authorship of two numbers, instead of merely, as in the case of 49 to 58, making a single error in remembering or writing a figure. Still, we think the balance of evidence, external and internal, in reference to these numbers to be decidedly in favor of Madison, even if they stood alone. When, in addition to this, we consider that out of twelve disputed points, the evidence as to ten amounts almost to demonstration on one side, we think that there is a clear presumption in its favor in the case of the other two. Moreover, in giving 62 and 63 to Madison, no imputation beyond inadvertence rests upon Hamilton—an inadvertence rendered wholly innocent by circumstances—while, in order to give them to Hamilton we must accuse Madison of willful, deliberate and repeated falsehood—falsehood without motive, and liable to exposure.

Moreover, Hamilton revised and corrected his own portion of the *Federalist*, leaving those numbers written by Madison unaltered. If the twelve disputed numbers were written by him, he would have revised them as carefully as he did the rest; and they would doubtless have received as many alterations as the others. Now, by referring to Mr. John C. Hamilton's "Collated Texts," it will be seen that these twelve numbers are given by him, almost precisely as by Mr. Dawson. In two numbers there is no variation noted; and with the exception of a single wholly new paragraph in No. 66, there are in the whole of these twelve numbers only a few trifling verbal changes. There are in the numbers, indisputably Hamilton's, no twelve consecutive numbers in which the alterations are not three times as numerous, while in some single numbers there are more than are found in the whole twelve. The inference is strong that these numbers were not corrected by Hamilton. If not corrected by him they were not written by him. And if not written by him, we may rest assured that he never intentionally laid claim to their authorship.

Mr. John C. Hamilton, indeed, places the name of his father over sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist*, including the disputed twelve. But his only authority is the evidence which he presents, every essential point of which we have analysed. That evidence seems to us to show, almost to absolute demonstration, that the eighty-five numbers of the *Federalist* were written:

Five by John Jay, viz.: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64.
Three by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, jointly, viz.: Nos. 18, 19, 20.
Twenty-six by James Madison, viz.: Nos. 10, 14, 37 to 58, 62, 63.
Fifty one by Alexander Hamilton, viz.: Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21 to 37, 59, 60, 61, 65 to 85.

We have proceeded throughout on the assumption that we have accurate copies of Hamilton's memorandum left with Judge Benson. There is every probability that such is the case—but it is not quite certain. The original disappeared many years ago. Benson wafered it into his copy of the *Federalist*, where it remained for some years. He subsequently removed it, writing in its place what is presumed to be a copy of its contents. From this copy, as far as can be ascertained, have been taken, mediately or immediately, all subsequent citations. The original was given by Benson to the New-York Society Library, and was inserted in its copy of the *Federalist*, from which it has been stolen, probably by some enthusiastic but unscrupulous autograph collector. We cannot learn that Judge Benson's copy, or any other, was ever carefully compared with the original memorandum. It is barely possible, though we think not at all probable, that in the original, if it were accessible, would be found 64 instead of "54" in the enumeration of Jay's papers; 58 instead of "48," and perhaps even the missing numbers "62" and "63," in the enumeration of Madison's. If the thief be still alive he may now almost make atonement for his crime by sending the precious document to the Sanitary Commission. It would bring a fabulous price, and might be collated with the copies derived from it.

---

*There are at least two other lists, purporting to have been furnished or corrected by Madison. The most important of these is a very detailed one printed in the *City of Washington Gazette*, in 1817. It differs from the foregoing by ascribing to Madison, in addition to the above, No. 17. This is clearly erroneous, as No. 17 is a continuation of 15 and 16, which were certainly written by Hamilton. There is, however, no evidence that this list was furnished by Madison.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863—Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. 8vo., New-York. D. Appleton & Co.

Though the prompt appearance of this handsome volume is an earnest of the success it so well merits, we think the importance of Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s enterprise is, even yet, not so generally understood as it deserves to be, or there is scarcely an individual or family of ordinary intelligence who would be without it. It is within the daily experience of us all that the information most difficult to collect, and most commonly wanted, is that relating to the occurrences of recent years, too little removed from the present to come within the cognizance of "standard" works of reference, and too distant to allow the overtasked memory alone to be a safe guidance. Here Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia" at once comes in, and whatever the occurrence sought for—if at all likely to interest futurity, or have any bearing upon the great social and political interests that govern the world—will be found to furnish an account of it, under the year in which it happened, sufficiently full and minute for all general purposes. The significance of a work of this kind is so great, that no nation can be said to understand its own history and career, or entertain a proper sense of its responsibilities in the eyes of history, which does not possess such a record, where the chief prominence is given to national events, and where the lessons of the past may at once be read, and the springs of events now transpiring around us, carefully observed. England and France have long ago felt the necessity of a work of this kind, and the great name of Edmund Burke is associated with the youth of the "Annual Register," now venerable in its career of one hundred and six years. During this long interval of time the original form and arrangement of the volume was adhered to until the present year, when important changes were introduced assimilating the work in many respects to its foreign juvenile rivals. Without sets of the "Annual Register," and the French "Annuaire des deux Mondes," no library can pretend to passable completeness, and the "Annual Cyclopædia" is even already effectually claiming for itself a similar position. To assimilate the work to the "New American Cyclopædia," an alphabetical arrangement of the matter is adopted; this, though open to some objections, is not carried out to a fatiguing extent,—two hundred and twenty titles are made to include the entire extent of incidents, &c.; and of these, seventy are separate biographical notices of deceased persons considered too renowned to be consigned to the general "obituary" head, where the dead of less celebrity are massed together. The editor is, perhaps, right in calling 1863 "the most turbulent year which the country has witnessed;" at all events, it was one both at home and abroad, full of movement and progress, when principles adopted in previous years were now daily going into effect and manifesting their results. It was not a year that settled any great questions, but rather one that afforded free play for the strife and clash of opposing views and theories as well as for that of the more material forces to which mankind has yet to confide for the attainment and propagation of ultimate reason. For every American, the two organizations where the greatest amount of interest centres, either as a man or a citizen, are those represented in the "Annual Cyclopædia" by the heads, "Army of the United States and Army Operations," and "Congress U. S."; and in both departments the information furnished will be found of the fullest and amplest description. The difficulty of furnishing a clear and comprehensive record of a series of operations so vast in their nature, and carried on over a territory of such immense extent as those which have engaged the national armies during the past year, is very great; but it has been ably overcome, and the narrative is everywhere supported by the authentication of official documents and illustrated by excellent topographical maps and military plans of every important region. The new and engrossing questions that during the same period came under the discussion of Congress will give permanent value to the copious summary of its debates here preserved in an accessible form. Among those most prominent are: Confiscation, Emancipation, Indemnity, official and pecuniary; the Relation of the Insurrectionary States to the Union; Personal Liberty; Martial Law; Prize; the Liability of Great Britain for Damage done by Privateers, &c., &c. "Finance" also forms a division second to none in interest. Here will be found ably collected and condensed all the material for estimating the extent of the strains made upon the national resources by the demands of the war, and the generous confidence of the people by which it has been satisfactorily met. European History—Industrial Interests—Scientific Researches—Geographical Explorations—The Progress of Literature and Publication—Ecclesiastical Movements—&c., all meet with their due portion of attention, and offer something attractive to everyone who is desirous of keeping up with the progress of the race. It may be proper to observe that, as in a former volume, a lynx-eyed scrutiny was supposed to have discovered some leanings to a particular system of polity, the publishers assure us that the greatest efforts have been made to preserve the Annual Cyclopedia "free from every mark of partisanship."

HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST: being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweeden. By Wm. Pembroke Fetridge, with a railroad map, corrected up to 1864, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

American travelers as a body, and especially those on the "high-pressure" system—a class less numerous now than a few years since—are indebted to Mr. Fetridge for his manual, where, in a single volume, he presents them with the essence of the famous series of red books that, from their rapidly increasing number, will soon be suitably described by the title of another series—"Murray's Family Library." The impossibility of a traveler's encumbering himself at the start with such an armory of information—two-thirds of which he may never have occasion to refer to—becomes painfully obvious on Continental railroads, where luggage is charged by weight, and renders the utility of a compendium like this by Mr. Fetridge self-apparent. The *Hand Book*, however, is not a mere compilation from matter already in print. The author himself has kept moving over various portions of the diversified routes for the last three years, and dedicates the volume to a friend, in whose company he visited the ruins of Baalbec, roamed through the crooked "street called Straight," at Damascus, bathed in the Jordan at its source, and feasted on the summit of the Pyramids. It has the additional and indisputable advantage of being corrected up to the latest date for each annual issue, and this during the rapid increase of railroad accommodation throughout Europe, is a consideration of paramount importance. In a hand-book, where every atom of space is of value, the twenty-five pages on the "United States" might be omitted, without injury to its value; the conditions of travel are so different on the two continents, that scarcely any one would avail himself of the same book as a guide to both. The advertisements also should be carefully weeded, to keep the volume down to a size that its purpose and object requires. The typography of the book is excellent, and as clear as possible consistently with rigid compression, and we doubt not that the day is at hand when its handsome maroon leather cover will be seen in Europe in formidable competition with its red-coated prototypes.

THE ADIRONDACK; or LIFE IN THE WOODS. By J. T. Headley, "author of 'Washington and his Generals,'" &c. New and enlarged edition. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Headley, in search of mental repose and physical strength, made his pioneer exploration of the then little known and less regarded region of the Adirondack. Since then the circulation of ten thousand copies of his vivid and spirited sketches of wild life has drawn general attention to the vast untrodden wilderness of New-York State, until what was then an enterprise to be undertaken with toil and labor, is now within the reach of every Summer traveler. Ladies now visit the Adirondack country in considerable numbers, "and the white tents of their pleasant camps by the lake shore tend to enliven very much the solitude of the wilderness." In this new edition are embodied the results of a recent tour rendered necessary by new explorations, which have opened new lakes and laid out new routes. Other than these, the actual changes wrought by time have been slight, and it still remains one of the wildest and most romantic regions on this continent. How long it will retain this character it is impossible to say. Railroads are being pushed onward to its borders, speculators have their eye on its iron mines, lumbermen covet its forests. All, therefore, who would see the region in its pristine state of nature should hasten to visit it before advancing civilization has obliterated its peculiar features, and Mr. Headley's volume will furnish everything that is needful for a guide.

THE LADDER OF LIFE; A HEART HISTORY. By Amelia B. Edwards, Author of "Barbara's History," "My Brother's Wife," &c.; 8vo. New-York; Harper & Brothers.

Few modern novels of our own day have met with a reception so flattering in all respects to the author as *Barbara's History.* The severest critics have smoothed their rugged brows, and welcomed the new comer with approving smiles. It is doubtless to this success that we are indebted for the prompt appearance of another book by the same writer; that the favorable impression left by the recent book, is generally the best letter of introduction the new venture can carry, is a thing publishers well understand. Though issued after *Barbara's History*, at least in America, internal evidence would certainly lead us to regard *The Ladder of Life* as a previously written work. There are marks of immaturity about it. Some of the incidents partake largely of the melodramatic element, and the characters are more like the first rude types that flit across the brain of a young novelist than the men and women that nature turns out in her everyday handiwork. Like *Barbara*, the Nathalie of the present story is devoted to art culture, music occupying the place in the mind and affections of the one heroine that painting does in that of the other. The triumphs of the successful prima donna are recounted with gusto and evident knowledge of the subject, though Miss Edwards' advancing taste will probably in future lead her to avoid the solecism committed by the introduction of known or living names and characters like Mme. Malibran and Rossini as actors in a fictitious plot. *The Ladder of Life* may be recommended as likely to sustain, if not increase, the growing reputation of the authoress.

Books Received at the New-York Times Office.

Imogene; or The Marble Heart. By Pierce Egan, Esq. 8vo. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

—*The Coward; a Novel of Society and the Field, in 1863.* By Henry Morford. 12mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson Bros.

—*Life with the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.* By Henry T. Johns, late Quartermaster's Clerk, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. 12mo. Pittsfield, Mass.: Published for the author.

—*Brisbane's Golden Ready Reckoner;* calculated in dollars and cents; being a useful assistant to traders in buying and selling various sorts of commodities, either wholesale or retail. 18mo. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

—*Appleton's Mathematical Series:* a Primary Arithmetic. By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. 18 mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

An Elementary Arithmetic—By. G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. 12 mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*First Book in English Grammar.* By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Family Homeopathy.* By John Ellis, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New-York Medical College for Women, &c. 12 mo. New-York: John T. Smith & Son.

—*Rita, an Autography.* By Hamilton Aide, author of "Confidences," "Carr of Carrlyon," &c. 12 mo. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham.

—*The Monomaniac; or, Shirley Hall Asylum.* By William Gilbert. 12mo. New-York: James G. Gregory.

—*Margaret and Her Bridesmaids.* By the author of "The Queen of the Country," "The Challenge," &c. 12mo. Boston: Loring.

—*The New Book of Nonsense:* a Contribution to the Philadelphia Great Central Fair, June, 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. 4to. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans.

—*The Cradle of Rebellions;* a History of the Secret Societies of France. By Lucien de la Hodde, Member of the Detective Police, &c. 8vo. New-York: John Bradburn.

—*Man and His Relations:* illustrating the Influence of the Mind on the Body, the Relations of the Faculties to the Organs, and the Elements, Objects and Phenomena of the External World. By S. B. Brittan, M. D. 8vo. New-York: Wm. A. Townsend.

—*Speeches and Occasional Addresses.* By John A. Dix. 2 vols, 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

THE ENROLLMENT NOT EXCESSIVE

SOLICITOR WHITING'S OPINION

We have already published an abstract of the the letter written by Secretary Stanton in reply to that of Gov. Seymour, alleging that the enrollment in this City is excessive and unjust. The following is the letter in full, with other important documents bearing upon the same subject, which we republish from our Sunday edition on account of the importance of the subject.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

War Department, Washington City,
Aug. 11, 1864.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which I trust will satisfy you that the objections which you have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded.

Your communication contains no specification of unfaithfulness, neglect or misconduct by any enrolling officer, nor that any errors or mistakes exist in the enrollment but what are unavoidable in making an enrollment or taking a census. The opportunity for the interested localities to revise and correct the draft, under the provisions of the law, has been afforded, and will continue down to the time of the draft. A Commission was appointed, last year, with a view to ascertain whether any mistakes or errors had been made by the enrolling officers; but the Commissioners bore their testimony to the fidelity with which the work was done. They were of opinion, however, that the basis or principle for the assignment of quotas operated unequally in New-York, and, with a view to harmony, the President directed a reduction in some districts, but without the increase of others recommended by the Commissioners. The basis for the assignment is now fixed absolutely by act of Congress, and this department has no power to change it.

In your letter of the 3d instant, it is stated that you "do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn."

It is plain, then, that a Commission could do no more than substitute some other basis of assigning the quota, as was done by the Commission of last year; and this course would now be contrary to the terms of the statute. A commission, therefore, would only operate to hinder and delay the Government in strengthening the armies in the field, enable the enemy to protract the war, and expose our arms to disaster and defeat. I do not, therefore, feel authorized to appoint a commission:

First—Because there is "no fault found" by you with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud, or neglect on their part, alleged by you, requiring investigation by a commission.

Second—The errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment.

Third—The Commission would not have, nor has the Secretary of War, or the President, power to change the basis of the draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

Fourth—The Commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government.

Every facility will be afforded by this department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment; and no effort will be spared to do justice to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
To His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany.

STATEMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to you from his Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, dated Aug. 3, 1864, and by you referred to me. It is represented in this communication that an excessive enrollment has recently been made in New-York, and that State, in consequence, called upon for an unduly large proportion of troops. The letter does not differ essentially from one on the same subject, addressed in August last, by Gov. Seymour, to his Excellency the President, which was answered by one on the 10th of August, 1864. Statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted. For a proper understanding of the general subject, I refer to these communications. In my letter, I showed that competent and honest officers had faithfully performed their duties under the law, in making the enrollment. Since that time everything practicable, on the part of the United States authorities, has been done in New-York as well as elsewhere, to revise and perfect the enrollment lists. See Orders on the subject appended and marked "A," "B," and "C."

Speaking of the enrollments, Gov. Seymour says: "In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious." "The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn."

It is true that the enrollment (and, consequently, the quota) is larger in these than in many other districts, but the population of these districts is more dense, and there are actually more men liable to enrollment in them than in others.

This is a matter of fact carefully ascertained; and it seems to me it would be "oppressive and injurious" to other districts to reduce the quotas in New-York because they are larger there than in others, where there are not so many men liable to duty. In fact, such a course involves the abandonment of justice and equity in the apportionment of quotas. But, even if the enrollment and quotas in New-York and Brooklyn are unduly large, the claim that "the inhabitants" of those cities are thereby subject to "oppressive and injurious" burdens, and their "families broken up and ruined," is not a good one, for it is a fact that the bulk of foreign emigrants to the United States arrive in New-York, and they are actually used by New-York and Brooklyn to fill a large proportion of the quotas assigned to those cities.

The State of New-York forbids all other States from having access to these recruits. No other State has this source of supply to such an extent, and many are entirely without it.

Gov. Seymour says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional district in this State is three hundred and ten men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for seven hundred and fourteen men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire." "There are no differences in the *character* of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies."

The "character of the population" is not the point to look to account for these discrepancies; it is a mere question of fact as to the *number of men* of certain ages and condition in the different districts. That fact is ascertained by making the enrollment as explained in detail heretofore; and generalization as to the character of the population, the census, or the vote, does not affect it. It must be admitted, however, that the *character* of the enrollment may be affected by the "character of the population." Where the "population" takes an interest in securing a just administration of the law by aiding the United States officers in making and correcting the enrollment, lists more nearly perfect are obtained. In New-York they have not done this as assiduously as they have in Boston and in some other places.

The Governor says, further: "If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities *twenty-six* per cent of the population is enrolled, in Boston only twelve and a half per cent, or less than one-half of that ratio, are liable to be drafted."

I am unable to see by what mode of calculation this "startling" disproportion is arrived at. The population of New-York City and Brooklyn by the last census is 1,092,791; the enrollment in those cities is 184,925.

The per centage of the population which has been enrolled is, therefore 16.92. I cannot discover how the Governor can make it 26. The per centage in Boston is correctly given at 12.50. Instead of the ratio of enrolled men to population in Boston being "less than one-half" the same ratio in New-York and Brooklyn, it appears that there is a difference of but one-quarter between the two. The "startling" disproportion, therefore, seems to be founded not altogether upon fact, but partially, at least, upon an error in calculation.

The Governor says: "The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish, under the last call, only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called upon for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done by these enrollments."

It is to be observed that the first ten Congressional Districts in New-York include the closely-populated cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the ten in Massachusetts take the whole State—cities, towns, and counties. The comparison is evidently unfair, unless it is assumed that the whole territory of Massachusetts is as densely populated as the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The discrepancy might have been made more "startling" by comparing the first ten districts in New-York with ten districts in some more sparsely-settled region.

I repeat that the enrollment is a mere *question of fact;* it is the ascertainment of the number of men of a certain description in defined areas; it was made with care and has been revised with pains on the part of the United States officers, and there is no force in the comparisons instituted by the Governor of New-York, except so far as they show that the interest taken by the population in perfecting the enrollment is greater in some places than in others.

It is further said: "I do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done now. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off."

If it is a *fact* that there are aliens and non-residents on the enrollment lists to a grievous extent, it is fair to assume that the *fact* of alienage or non-residence is known to *somebody* in the district, and all that is required (see orders herewith) is, that the fact shall be shown to the Board of Enrollment. It is not necessary that "those whose names are erroneously put down," and "who have no interest in correcting the lists," should appear in the matter. All that is necessary in any case, is for any good citizen to show to the board *the fact* as to the alienage or non-residence of any enrolled man, and his name will be immediately stricken off. The orders herewith show this to be so, and show, also, that the Governor is inaccurate in stating that "since the enrollments were made no opportunity has been given to correct them." On the contrary, special opportunities have been afforded for this purpose, commencing as long ago as Nov. 17, 1863. (See circular No. 107, herewith.) The Governor of New-York was informed of these opportunities, and has, in one instance at least, recognized them, for, on the 27th of May, he issued a circular letter, as follows, to wit:

General Headquarters State of New-York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, May 27, 1864.

The following communications from Gen. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, are sent to you for the information of the public:

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 19, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Confer with State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War.

It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties and wards, to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to acheive the revision of enrollment at earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 18, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., *to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, &c.* It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward, to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chance for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the coöperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal Gen.

Secretary Stanton's despatch to Gen. Dix, states that a call will be made at once, and that a draft will be ordered from the first of July next.

The quota of the several districts and sub-districts will probably be the same as under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 600,000 men, from New-York.

(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adj.-Gen.

(Indorsement.)

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General. It has been the special care of this office to keep the Governor advised of all movements in which he may be possibly concerned.

(Signed) FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Lieut.-Col. 9th U. S. Infantry, A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen.

On the 25th of June, 1864, the Governor's office was furnished with a copy of Circular No. 24, from this office, prescribing how the revision of the enrollment should be conducted, and providing "that any person enrolled may appear before the board and claim to have a name (that is, any name) stricken from the list." This order recites that the "revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all boards must be directed." The opportunity to make corrections in New-York, heretofore neglected, is, therefore, still open, and this can "be done in time," if the people interested will aid in it.

The claim to have each three years' man in excess from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn counted as three men, is answered by the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department on the subject, dated Aug. 1, 1864 (herewith.)

The Governor further says: "These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury," &c.

The taxation referred to results from the payment of bounties to volunteers raised toward the quotas based upon the enrollment; it has been voluntary on the part of the people. I do not know how the wealth of New-York City, and the amount it has been taxed for bounties, will compare with the wealth of the rural districts of New-York and elsewhere, and the amounts they have taxed themselves for the same purpose; but I doubt whether such a comparison would justify a claim on the part of the City to liberality surpassing the rural districts of the State on this point.

The Governor says finally: "In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed * * * a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report showing its great *injustice*, and you relieved these cities from a *great wrong*. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quota of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country."

If there is any wrong in the quotas of New-York, the only proper and practicable way to remedy it, is to correct the enrollment on which the quotas are assigned. That can only be done by the Boards of Enrollment, aided by the people.

A commission can be of no service whatever in the matter. This is confirmed by the history of the commission referred to above, which met in 1863, and which failed to establish any rule or principle useful for the administration of the law. The commission stated as follows: "Justice to the 'enrolling officers requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment.' They were the necessary result of the execution of the law under the circumstances. The commission were unable to devise any means to correct the enrollment. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some assumed arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New-York with that of other States."

The comparisons instituted in the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, between the quotas of different districts, have not been carried far enough by him to give correct ideas on that subject.

The Governor says the average quotas in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are..........2,881

in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are..2,167

In Pennsylvania they are..........2,571

Carrying the comparison no further, he infers injustice to New-York.

If carried on, the following facts appear:

The average quotas in the Congressional districts of

New Jersey are	3,178	In Michigan	3,047
In Indiana	3,248	In Wisconsin	3,172
In Illinois	4,004	In Missouri	2,964

The average in each of these States being much larger than in New-York. In the New-England States the average is much smaller.

The average quota per district, under the last call, throughout the United States, is......2,777

The average quota of districts in New-York being..........2,881

It appears that New York is but 104 per district above the average throughout the United States.

The following table shows the quotas assigned to the districts in New-York City and Brooklyn under the respective calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, based in both cases upon the enrollment:

No. of District.	Quotas of 500,000 men under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, based on the enrollment.	Quotas of 500,000 men under call of July 18, 1864, based on the enrollment.	Excess of quota under calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for same number of men. This excess resulting from the fact that the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction.
2	4,821	4,126	695
3	4,119	3,574	545
4	6,409	4,071	2,338
5	4,403	3,971	432
6	5,198	3,485	1,713
7	4,794	4,239	555
8	5,125	4,346	779
9	3,192	3,028	164
	38,061	30,840	7,221

From this table it will be seen that the quota under the late call is less than that of last year.

It is true that the quotas of last year, after having been assigned on the basis of enrollment, in New York as in other States, were arbitrarily reduced upon the report of the Commission; but that fact cannot properly be used as a reason for a similar reduction this year. Since that reduction was made, a law has been passed (February 24, 1864) which absolutely requires that the quotas shall be based on the enrollment; and the enrollment has been revised and corrected. Hence, even if it was legal and proper to reduce the quotas last year, it is not so this.

The enrollment is the legal (see opinion of Solicitor War Department, herewith), as well as the best basis for the assignment of quotas. To abandon it, or suspend the assignment of quotas and raising of troops on account of its alleged imperfections, would be no more justifiable than it would to suspend the political rights based upon the census tables in the States or districts, or to forego the collection of internal revenue on account of assumed imperfections and inequalities in the assessment rolls.

In making the assignment of quotas, I see no reason why the law should not be applied to New-York as well as to the other States; nor, if the law would permit it, do I see any sufficient reason for an arbitrary reduction of the quotas in New-York or elsewhere, either through the instrumentality of a commission or otherwise.

The facts presented in this letter, cover the points in the letter to me, dated Aug. 2, 1864, from ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of New-York County Bounty Committee, and will serve as an answer to that communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

OPINION.

At the commencement of the war, when the militia of the several States were called into service, quotas for each State, or Congressional District, were ascertained by reference to the *census of population.*

By the act of March 3, 1863, as amended by the act of Feb. 24, 1864, a new and different mode of adjusting the quotas was established.

The laws now in force require the States to be divided into small sections, (called districts, wards, towns, &c.,) and the names of all persons liable in either district to military service, are to be enrolled therein by "Boards of Enrollment."

The enrollment lists are subject to be corrected from time to time by adding names omitted, and by withdrawing names improperly enrolled.

If the enrollment of any district contains too few or too many names, any person interested to make the proper corrections, may apply to the respective "Boards of Enrollment," whose duty it is to hear and determine every case which shall be properly presented for their adjudication, and to correct the enrollment accordingly.

No instances are known to this Department in which any Board of Enrollment has refused to hear and decide every case submitted to it.

When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrollments thereof, which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for *ascertaining and assigning the quotas.*

This is the *positive* requirement of the acts of Congress.

To adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas, would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law.

To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the Statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

Those who object that certain quotas are excessive, should bend their energies to the correction of the enrollment, rather than request the officers of Government to violate the law, or to disregard its positive requirements. They should save themselves from alleged, or imagined injustice, by aiding in the execution of the law of enrollment, rather than by urging that the law itself should be overthrown for the benefit of certain districts, and in disregard of the rights of other portions of the Union.

The enrollment is the only basis allowed and prescribed by the acts of Congress, now in force, for the ascertainment of quotas to be called for by the President from the respective districts.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Accompanying these documents we have received the opinion of Solicitor WHITING dated Aug. 7, and circulars No. 101 and No. 24, issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, of Nov. 17, 1863 and June 25, 1864, giving instructions regarding the revision of enrollment lists. As these have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES it is unnecessary to reproduce them in this connection.

Threatened Rebel Invasion of Indiana.

MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THE MOVEMENT

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Gen. CARRINGTON received information to-day that a force of 1,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, are at Morganfield, Kentucky, and are threatening Mount Vernon, Ind. Some 1,500 others under Cols. TAYLOR, SYPHERT and JESSIE are scattered through Henderson, Davis and Hancock Counties, making ready for a raid into this State.

The Ohio River is very low and is fordable at nine places between the Illinois line and a point one hundred miles above, and for sixty miles of this distance the gunboats cannot be of service on account of the low stage of water.

Gen. CARRINGTON has picketed the entire shore, and made a requisition on Gov. MORTON for 25,000 of the Legion to protect the border. A detachment of veteran troops will leave for Mt. Vernon in the morning.

A later dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON says that Gen. SYPHERT, with some 450 men attacked a detachment of the Forty-eighth Kentucky at Salem, Ky., and was handsomely repulsed, and that JOHNSON had left Morganfield yesterday noon and gone toward Salem to reinforce SYPHERT.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunneling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them, over four hundred feet in length, was nearly completed when found out.

Some of the prisoners, who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are still in session at chambers. Some seven cases were decided to-day, besides a number of petitions for a rehearing. They will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 11.

It was generally known some days ago that Gen. A. J. SMITH was fitting out a new expedition at Memphis, Tenn., though details were regarded as contraband. There is no impropriety now in saying that the main body of the expedition left Memphis about ten days ago. Private letters received in this city from members of the 114th Illinois, state that the brigade to which that regiment belongs was at Holly Springs (twenty-five miles south of Grand Junction) on the 4th inst. The remainder of the command had advanced beyond. The railroad is also said to be repaired some distance beyond Holly Springs, and we suppose has been placed in running order between that place and Memphis. This indicates that the movement is a formidable one, and that it is designed to permanently occupy the country.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth and the rest of the command is reported to be in good condition and spirits.

The expedition is undoubtedly intended to perform an important part in coöperation with the movement now going on against Mobile.

SEIZURE OF ALLEGED CONTRABAND LOCOMOTIVES.—On Thursday last, a schooner lying at Green-street wharf, having on board two locomotives, was seized by order of the Government by Quartermaster-General CROSSMAN, and held to await the further action of the authorities. These locomotives are from the manufactry of NORRIS & Co., who have been building locomotives for the use of the Government, and were of five feet gauge in order to meet the requirements of our armies as they advance, the railroads of rebeldom being all of that gauge. It is said that an agent bought these locomotives ostensibly for an English purchaser, and ordered them to be shipped to Halifax, but that they were supposed to be intended to run the blockade and enter some Southern port for the use of the rebels, hence the seizure and detention of the vessel.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 13.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE YEAR.—A citizen of Norristown has received the following from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office:

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.

Respectfully returned to Mr. E. A. BANKS, with the information that a man drafted for one year will be allowed to furnish an acceptable substitute to serve the time for which he was drafted. By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 57th N. Y. V., A. A. A. G.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	122
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	106⅞
23,000	do	107
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68..C.	120
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108⅞
46,000	do	109
4,500	do b3	109
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	116½
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	108⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞
25,000	do	95
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81	114
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51
5,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130½
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	140
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	116
5,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	93
1,000	do	92
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114¾
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	114
4,500	Amer. Gold	255¾
80	Mechanics' Bk	110
15	Bank of Comr'ce	106½
20	B'k Commonw'lth	104
50	Canton Co	37½
100	do	37
50	Del. & H. C. Co	208
100	Cum. Coal Pref	61
100	do	60⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90⅝
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	113¾
100	do b30	114
33	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	120
500	Quick. M. Co	80¾
200	do s30	80½
200	do b10	80¾
200	do b5	80½
200	do s30	80
800	Mar. Min. Co	42
300	do	41¾
500	do	41½
400	do b30	42¼
100	do b20	42
200	do b10	41¾
1000	Atlantic M. S. Co.	192
100	do	193
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131
250	Erie Railway	112⅝
100	Erie R. Pref...b10	110½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	131½
100	do b10	131⅜
500	do	131⅜
100	do b15	132½
400	Reading R.	136
300	do	136½
20	Sixth-Av. R.	115
100	Mich. Cen. R.	138¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
100	do	142⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	112⅞
100	do b10	113
100	Chi. & N. W.	57
100	do b10	57
50	do	56⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	115½
100	do b10	115⅜
200	do	115⅜
100	do s10	115⅝
50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	73
50	H. & St. J. R.	40

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	255
10,000	do s3	254½
5,000	do	254⅞
700	Erie Railway	112⅝
200	do s3	112⅜
200	do c	112¾
100	do s5	112⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.	132¼
2000	do s30	132
700	Reading R.	136⅜
600	do b3	136¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. b3	129⅝
100	Chi. & R. Isl. c	113⅝
200	do s3	113⅜
100	do b3	113⅝
100	P., F. W. & C. b3	115⅜
100	do	115½
100	do	115¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R. c	91⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	51½
10,000	do	51¼
10,000	do b10	51⅜
200	Chi. & Mil. R. b3	77⅜
100	do b5	77⅜
200	do	77⅜
50	Atl. M. S. Co.	192
300	do	109⅜
200	do b3	193
50	Quick. M. Co	80⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Co	61
200	Mariposa Co	41⅞
800	do	41¾
1200	do	41½
100	do s3	41⅜
100	do b10	42

MONDAY, AUG. 15—A. M.

The Import entries at this port continue on a liberal scale, but a large portion of the current arrivals pass into Bonded Warehouse. There is some improvement in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Goods from store, and the Customs receipts in Gold were quite large for the week, and partially tended to the demand for Gold in the open market, without, however, keeping up the price. The quotation is 4 ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday week, and the Currency quotation for Bills on Europe from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. cheaper. The market for both was generally dull through the week, but occasionally advanced in the Gold Room by adverse military rumors. The sales and immediate supply of Exchange from the heavy Exports of Produce and the transmission of United States Stocks leave no profit on the export of American Gold Coin. The reëxports of Foreign Merchandise have fallen off. Money is quoted 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and 7@10 ₱ cent. on good paper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	259¾@252¼@255¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 5-20 years	108⅜@110@109
New-York Central	130⅝@131
New-York and Erie	112⅝@112¾
Erie Preferred Shares	110⅝@110
Rock Island	113⅝@113¾
Michigan Southern	90⅝@92¼@91⅞
Michigan Central	139¼@138⅝
Toledo	133@132
Illinois Central	130@129½
Hudson River	131@134@132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113⅛@113¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115@115⅞
Chicago and North Western	57⅞@57⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	79⅞@80¼
Mariposa Gold	46¾@42¼
Cumberland	60⅝@61
Reading	136⅞@136¼

The Wall and William street Markets were unusually dull on Saturday, and as customary on Saturday in the Summer months, there was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange, and little or no business after 2 o'clock. Money in easy supply to the Brokers, but not much borrowing. The United States' 6 ₱ cents of 1881 rose to 107 ₱ cent., while the 5-20s fell off from 109⅜ to 109 ₱ cent. The Railways were fairly supported in prices, but there was no appearance of buoyancy in this department of the Stock list. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a renewed disposition to press sales of Mariposa, while the new Steamship Shares advanced 3 ₱ cent.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The price of Gold ranged 255½@255⅞ ₱ cent., about the closing figure of Friday. The exports of the day were $133,682, making for the whole week, $341,883.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅝	107	Mich. Central	139	138⅝
U. S. 5-20's	109⅞	109	Mich. Southern	91⅝	91⅝
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen	129⅝	129½
Erie	112⅝	112¾	Pittsburgh	113	113⅛
Erie Preferred	110¼	110	Fort Wayne	115¼	115⅞
Hudson	132¼	132	Rock Island	113⅝	113⅝
Canton	36	36½	Reading	136	136¼
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	80	80¼
Toledo	132	132	Cum'land Coal	61	61
Northwest	57	57⅛	Mariposa	42¼	42¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	51½	N. West Pref.	90⅝	90⅞

The First National Bank reports $550,000 subscriptions to the new 7-30 ₱ cent Loan during the week. It is understood from Washington that the new Notes will be ready for delivery in a few days. The Ninth National reports $225,000 for the week.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	116½
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. Amer.	100
America	132	Metropolitan	115½
Tradesmens'	113	Continental	101
Merchants' Ex	98	Commonwealth	104
Commerce	106½	Import. & Traders'	101
Merchants'	109	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103½
N. Y. Cen. '87	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87	130	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	105
N. Y. Cen., convt	132	Lac. & W. bonds	111
Erie 3ds, '83	130½	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Del. L. & W. 2ds	123
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115⅜	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102½
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	130	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Hud. R. Bonds	106½	Mil. & P. du Ch	111
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Mich. C. '69 & '73	131	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Chi. B. & Quincy	132½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Mich. S. 2ds	115	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Ill. Central	131½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114½
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	92	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67
Al. & T. H. 2d In	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	114½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110	Atlantic & G. W.	105

The continued relatively higher rates for Gold to Bills on London in this market, have already produced increased shipments from San Francisco to New-York. The steamer of the Atlantic Company, on Saturday night, brought $621,000, including $150,000 to the branch agency of the new Bank of California in Pine-street. The freights hence to San Francisco across the Isthmus are on the increase; the Atlantic Company's steamer, on Saturday, went out full, and the Panama Railroad Company's sailing vessels for Aspinwall are well employed. Between the two, the Pacific Mail steamers on the other side are, of course, full of business. We are requested to state that the Atlantic Company will, in a few days, put on an independent steamer between Aspinwall and New Orleans. The last Pacific steamer from San Francisco, in addition to the $621,000 in Gold for New-York, brought down $1,500,000 for London, part for the United States Treasury, consigned to Messrs. BARING.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $4,154,575, against $4,063,010 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,463,846, against $2,184,980 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $342,000, against $1,210,230 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,370,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 13th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount

to	$154,664,773
Against 1863 (monthly)	114,981,974
Increase to date	$39,682,799

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 10th

August, to	$127,362,582
Against same time, 1863	110,971,457
Increase to date	$16,391,125

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 13th of August, amounts

to	$31,258,000
Against same time 1863	27,447,000
Increase to date	$3,811,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 13th of August, amount

to	$48,219,251
Against same time 1863	31,730,703
Increase at New-York alone	$16,488,548

The first week's earnings on some of the Western Roads in August compare as follows with same week last season:

	Aug. 1 to 8, 1864.	Aug. 1 to 8, 1863.
Michigan Central	$63,415	$37,234
Michigan Southern	66,000	39,782
Northwest	88,340	56,153
Chicago and Alton	53,857	37,889

The stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been placed on the list of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The comparative earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for the month of July were as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$25,450	$33,110
Freight	22,541	36,153
Miscellaneous	1,618	2,029
Total	$49,609	$71,301
Increase		21,692

Of the Coal Trade of the week the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Aug. 13, says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R.	74,217	2,046,217	1,956,210	90,007
Schuyl. Nav.	31,884	515,774	406,335	109,437
Lehigh Nav.	24,211	366,307	346,642	19,675
Lehigh V. R.	27,618	902,990	796,963	106,027
Del. and Lack.	23,971	773,697	707,681	66,015
Del. and Hud.	25,262	444,996	374,334	70,662
Penn. Coal	24,968	440,850	297,798	143,850
Shamokin	6,310	166,142	149,542	16,601
Broad Top	8,280	238,756	138,294	50,462
Lykens Val.	5,185	83,553	59,342	24,211
Trevorton	2,218	43,150	33,507	9,643
Total	254,224	6,002,439	5,316,647	706,590

The supply of coal continues large, but would be much heavier if transportation were equal to the production. The demand and price of coal was such as to infuse the utmost energy at the mines, and the carrying companies abate nothing in effort to swell their tonnage to the largest possible portions with limited means. High tolls are influencing them as much as high prices of coal stimulate production. Everything in the shape of a car and every description of motive power that can be made available is pressed into the service. The trade is unusually spirited. In this connection we may mention the fact that the American Government has consented to permit anthracite coal to be exported from the United States into Canada, on the condition that the Canadian Government would forbid its exportation from Canada. A Cabinet Council was therefore held at Quebec on Thursday, and a proclamation issued forbidding the exportation of anthracite coal from the Province. That description of coal can, therefore, now be imported into Canada.

The San Francisco circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., by the steamer of July 23, reports as follows:

"Exchange on the Atlantic cities is ruling at former rates except for bills payable in currency, which are quotable at about 130 ₱ cent. premium on gold. Very little is doing in this description. Telegraphic transfers are now the most popular medium of exchange, and have been current during the week at 6@6½ ₱ cent. premium. Drafts payable in coin are held at 4@5 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling rules at 48d.@48d. for Bankers' and 49d. for Commercial. Francs are worth 5f.

Legal-tender Notes have advanced during the past five days from 39¾@41, and considerable transactions have taken place at these rates. A demand has arisen lately for Nevada Territory, and it is reported that certain parties in Virginia City, owing to the depression of business there, have determined to liquidate their present indebtedness in this description of currency. So far as we can learn, the movement is not a general one, and the vast majority of the people of the Territory will discountenance such dishonorable transactions. Mexican Dollars rule at 11 @12 ₱ cent. premium. A large portion of the amount recently at hand from Mazatlan was taken for Oriental account at these rates. A preference is now given to the coinage of certain mints. That of the mint at Hermosillo is worth 2 ₱ cent. less in China than other new Mexican Dollars.

Our exports of treasure were as follows:

Total since since July 1, 1864	$3,447,341 02
Previously this year	28,993,711 27
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$3,441,052 29
Corresponding period, 1863	24,778,823 83
Excess this year	$7,662,228 46

Included in the last shipment of treasure to England, per the *St. Louis*, was a remittance of $500,000, made by the Sub-Treasurer in this City for Government account.

The receipts of merchandise via the Isthmus of Panama for the past six months ending June 30, were not at our disposal for the last issue of this paper, and we now give the aggregate import tonnage of this period, as campared with that of the first half of previous years received in the same way:

	1861. Tons.	1862. Tons.	1863. Tons.	1864. Tons.
First six months	5,000	8,000	12,000	15,887

The steady increase of the trade in this direction was very fully alluded to in our semi-annual review of the 11th inst."

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for

First week in July, 1864	$88,340 07
First week in July, 1863	56,153 62
Increase	$32,186 45
From June 1 to Aug. 7, 1864	$1,111,019 09
From June 1 to Aug. 7, 1863	691,575 46
Increase	$419,443 63

The Internal Revenue Office at Washington, in the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, has decided that the internal tax upon Mortgage and other coupons and upon Dividends, must be rendered to the Assessor in the town or city where the principal financial office of the Railway Company is located.

The Gold bearing 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Stock, March and September, is still before the public at par, and interest from 1st March, in Currency at the rate of 150 ₱ cent. for Gold. The takers thus get a full Gold Coupon of $25 on the $1,000 on the 1st September (only two weeks hence,) worth, at present, 255 ₱ cent. for the Gold by paying back interest to March, at 150 ₱ cent. The National Banks are receiving subscriptions, and can supply the Bonds at once. The Treasury Department has made no new appeal to the public on this subject, and we refer to it because the old proposals have not yet been withdrawn, and the investment on the terms mentioned is a most favorable one.

We call attention to the $200,000 *New-York County Court-house Stock*, proposals for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock is to provide additional means for the construction of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at 6 ₱ cent. per annum, and the principal will be redeemed in 1887 and 1888.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12½ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5 bbls. Ashes, 16,775 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 1,024 bags of Corn Meal; 47,345 bushels Wheat, 65,535 bushels Corn, 35 bushels Rye, 46,579 bushels Oats, 547 bushels Malt, 198 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,061 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, but at irregular prices. Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 46c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 47c.@48½c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₱ ℔.; sales, since our last, 5,500 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Is quiet at former prices. Middlings, $1 73 ₱ ℔.; sales and resales, since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate export inquiry prevails to-day for shipping brands of State and Western Flour, especially the former, at steady prices. Otherwise, the market is quiet and somewhat depressed. Sales, since our last amount to 17,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90 @$10 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 50
Extra State	9 70	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 15	@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 75	@13 00
Extra Genessee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 540 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in good demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, and $10 for (White) Atlantic, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been made since our last of 78,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47@$2 51 and (reported) at $2 52½; Red Western at $2 32 @$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 36@$2 38, and very choice at $2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 36; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 35, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request at steady prices; sales since our last, 95,000 bushels, at $1 51½@$1 53½, chiefly at $1 52, for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and depressed. Oats continue in moderate demand at previous prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., and State at 96c.@98c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in good demand at 18c.@30c. for good to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, per ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 16,495 Hides; sales 14,670 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., 37c.@38c. cash, usual selection; 1,750 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 California, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 620 West Indies, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., 16½c.@17c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Army Slaughter, 60 ℔s., 16c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importer's and speculator's hands, 652,400 dry Hides, 6,000 wet salted Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request, at somewhat easier prices. Week's receipts of Sole, 42,000 sides.

METALS—The demand has been less active, and prices have been heavy, including Ingot Copper at 50c.@54c.; No. 1 American Pig Iron at $70; Scotch do. at $76@$78; Spelter at 17½c.@18c.; Pig Lead at $16 50. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "the market is firmer and quite active, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and prices are 3c.@5c. better—the high views of holders having a tendency to limit operations, which reach 400,000@500,000 ℔s., mostly low and medium fleece, within the range of $1 05@$1 12, including some choice lots at something more, closing with more buyers than sellers at these rates, and low and medium quality scarce and in request. The receipts are large. Yarns are firm and bringing fully former rates."

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in very moderate request, generally at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed Oil at $1 72½@$1 75; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c. free, and 85c.@86c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in good demand at rising prices, especially New Mess, which is inquired for to a considerable extent by speculative purchasers. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., at $40@$40 50 for New Mess, and $41@$42 for August and September delivery; $36@$36 50 for Old Mess; $36@$36 50 for Prime Mess; $35@$35 50 for Thin Mess, and $34@$35 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 16½c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@25c. for bagged do.; and 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔.; sales of 300 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in fair demand at steady rates; sales since our last, 2,700 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., the latter an extreme, ₱ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce; sales 450 tierces. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 44c.@50c. for poor to prime, and 50c.@52½c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@46c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at 18c.@26c. ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Are quiet at former prices. Clover, 24c.@25c. ₱ ℔.; Flax, $3 75@$3 85; Linseed, $4 65@$4 75; Timothy, $5 50@$6 25 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 530 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico at 20c.@24½c. ₱ ℔. Refined sugars continue inactive at 22c.@28½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 ℔s. inferior to choice at 19c.@19½c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $1 74@$1 76 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand continues good, partly on speculation, for low and medium grades, prices of which favor sellers decidedly. The better qualities attract very little attention, and are heavy. The principal sales this week have been 650,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at from 95c.@$1 12½, chiefly at $1 05 @$1 10; 65,000 ℔s. do. Pulled, at 95c.@$1 20, the latter rate for very superior double extra; 180 bales ordinary California, at 60c.@75c.; 110 bales Cordova and 75 bales Flax, at 80c.; 100 bales Cape, at 70c.; 50 bales Salonica, at 50c.; 20,000 ℔s., do., Washed, at 69c.; 50,000 ℔s. Syrian, Unwashed, at 55c.; 5,000 ℔s. Washed do., on private terms; 650 bales African at 40c.@55c.; 60 bales Mexican at 46c.; 50,000 ℔s. Sante Fe, part black, at 50c.; 10,000 ℔s. Texas (by auction) at 59c.; and equal to about 900 bales Entre Rios, Donskoi, Mestiza, and other foreign Wools on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made, during the week, of 550,000 ℔s. domestic at a range of $1@$1 20 ₱ ℔. for fleece, and $1@$1 25 for super and extra pulled, and a light amount of foreign, including small lots of Cape at 70c.@75c., and Mestiza at 50c. ₱ ℔. The demand has been unusually active for the season, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ ℔. With the present prospects of and limited supplies on the goods market, manufacturers do not consider it policy to "lay on their oars' longer than can possibly be avoided. Having repaired and extended their machinery, and in all other respects made preparation for a busy and profitable season, they are now in the market for staple to work up into seasonable fabrics, and are inclined to supply themselves pretty freely at the outset, as they cannot expect to secure better terms by delay. Good medium and fine fleeces are especially wanted for heavy Winter goods. Long stapled delaine wools are also in good demand, with sales of considerable lots to one or two large corporations. Pulled wools are in very limited supply, and extra lots command extreme rates." In the interior, the clip has almost entirely passed into second hands; and, with greater ease in the money market, is held firmly at very full rates. Eastern buyers find it next to impossible to secure fair fleeces of any grade at less than $1 ₱ ℔., and choice lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not to be had at less than $1 05@$1 10, exclusive of commissions. Hence, with the year's supply bought up, as it must be, on such a basis, there is at least a good margin for a further advance in the Eastern markets.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "*Iron*—The market for this staple is unsettled, and prices looking up, with very light offerings, and moderate sales of anthracite pig to note at $65@$72 ₱ ton cash for the three numbers, including 2,000 tons sold private. Foundry is scarce and generally held higher, without sales to any extent. Scotch pig is firm at $80. Of blooms and boiler iron sales are moderate. Manufactured iron is active at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders. *Lead*—There is little or no stock here; but the market is lower, and a sale of 500 pigs Galena was made at $16½ the 100 ℔s. cash."

FREIGHTS—Shiproom is less plenty and shipowners are asking higher rates; hence, business is restricted. Total number of vessels in port, to-day, 576. For Liverpool the engagements include 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7½d.@7¾d.; 700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; 100 tcs. Lard, at 20s.; 25 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d., 100 tons Tea, at 20s., and by steamer, 1,200 boxes Cheese, at 50s., and 25 cases Machinery, 35s. For Bristol, 150 hhds. Tallow, at 27s. 6d. For Dunkirk, a French bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

are opening an elegant and complete assortment of

DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CARPETING and LINEN GOODS of every description,
Imported expressly for the Fall Trade of 1864.

The attention of package buyers is particularly solicited.

BROADWAY and CHAMBERS ST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a very respectable American widow lady; a person of responsibility, and a thoroughly practical and economical housekeeper, not above doing the work of a small family, where she would have unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 211 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress by a very efficient and trustworthy girl; is fully experienced in the care of an infant from birth, and can cut and fit children's clothes; has superior references, and a most valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY DESIRABLE colored woman as first-class cook for meats, pastry, cream, jellies, &c., for hotels, boarding-houses, or private families. Call at RAYMOND'S, 61 Bleecker-st.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in a private family, or to go out by the day or week; has had twenty years' practice at family sewing, vests, &c. Address ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 222 Mulberry-st., top room.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPETENT servants for the City or country—excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework and young girls—call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations. Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation in the country, as coachman, &c.; can also take charge of garden, cow, &c., if required; or would act as porter, &c., as he can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; 10 years' good references can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and attentive; the best of City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young Englishman, who perfectly understands the business, and has the best of reference. Address S. J., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY, AGED 16 TO 17, OF RESpectable parents, in the dry goods commission business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man experienced in all its branches; is sober and industrious; the best of City references given. Address T. S., Box No. 216 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, 17 years of age, in the mercantile department of a manufacturing business. He must be a fair penman, correct at figures, and of good address, and be able to give unexceptionable reference. One about leaving school preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A PRIVATE HOUSE; a first-class waiter; must be able to wait and attend upon an infirm gentleman; must have the best references; a middle aged man preferred. Apply on Monday and Tuesday mornings between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the office of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YANKEE NOTION salesman. Address, with full references, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady. This is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.
ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—COLLEEN BAWN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.................$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year...............................25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The question of the whereabouts of the rebel armies is discussed in our Washington correspondence this morning, and some interesting facts thereon are eliminated. LEE, it is shown, has reinforced EARLY in the Shenandoah to some extent. And it is said BEAUREGARD has gone with 20,000 men either to support HOOD at Atlanta, or to undertake the defence of Mobile.

From neither of our own great armies have we any late news this morning which invites special mention.

The great feature of the morning news is the detailed report of Admiral FARRAGUT'S victory at Mobile. To it we give special attention in another column.

The pirate *Tallahassee* continues her depredations immediately off our coast, and one of her latest victims is the passenger ship *Adriatic*, from London, which was boarded yesterday morning and burned, with nearly all the passengers' baggage. The unfortunate passengers were put on board the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, without either water or provisions.

Four refugees and rebel deserters arrived at Washington on Saturday. We have some statements in regard to the state of matters in and around Richmond, which, if they can be considered trustworthy, show how effectually the rebels manage to conceal their weakness at headquarters. These refugees say that there are no males, men or boys, in Richmond, except those in Government employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to the old men over 55, who form the militia of the State. One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby; in fact, none but the sick and wounded are kept there over a few days after reception. At the time the Danville Railroad was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards, when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road. There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order. One of these refugees drove a baker's wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at $1, and bacon had lately fallen in price, it being now quoted at from $7 to $10 ℔ lb, instead of from $8 to $11. They say that the Government had been putting everybody into some kind of service, and they have been watching for a chance to escape for some time past; and, notwithstanding that the Confederate detectives have been after them, they kept themselves so secluded that they escaped. There are a large number of persons in Richmond, some in the service of the Government, who are anxious to get away, and will do so at the first opportunity, those that remain being sick of the war.

By New-Orleans papers received yesterday, we learn that a desperate encounter took place on the 5th inst., at the stockade on a farm called Doyle's plantation, between a battalion of the Eleventh New-York Cavalry, under Maj. REMINGTON, and two rebel brigades of cavalry and one battalion, under Col. SCOTT. The Major and his command, about 175 able men, were surrounded, notified of the strength menacing them, and summoned to surrender within five minutes. Maj. REMINGTON declined to do so, and cut his way through the rebel ranks. He retreated opposite the telegraph station at Donaldsonville, where he was reinforced by another battalion of his regiment, after which he retraced his steps and drove Col. SCOTT and his command across the Amite River.

GENERAL NEWS.

The annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Charlestown for the financial year ending Feb. 29, 1864, has just been issued. It contains matter of much interest. The total expenses of the year amount to $891,492 02. The State tax paid by the city was $41,563. The aid dispensed to soldiers' families amounts to $50,176 40. $329,964 95 have been expended on the water works. Two temporary loans have been made—one of $100,000, from the Monument Bank, and one of $65,000, from the Bunker Hill Bank. The cost of the Public Library for the year was $2,411 98. The expense of the Police Department was $11,640 80; of the Fire Department, $6,817. The salaries of the city officers amount to $8,475, and of the School Teachers $39,163 10. The property owned by the city is valued at $360,381 08. The report of DAVID S. TUCKER, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is appended. The recapitulation shows that during the year there were 25 fires and 22 false alarms. The total loss was $57,905, the insurance on which amounted to $13,100. The city has now seven engines and one hook and ladder carriage.

A New-Orleans paper of Sunday, the 7th inst., says: "After a day or two of refreshing showers, an unclouded blue sky bends over us to-day, and Nature rejoices anew in the sunshine and balm of glorious Summer. We begin to have faith in what we once deemed the wild statement of an old New-Orleanais, that ours is the coolest city in the United States. Our Northern habitans express delighted surprise at the coolness of our nights, throughout which gently moving breezes, from lake and river, come to woo the tired frame to calmness and repose, and with gentle breath to renew its vital forces. With so much of comfort of climate and health of body we will not envy our friends who seek but do not find superior pleasures at the fashionable Summer resorts of the North."

A Mr. DAVENPORT, a play-actor, was arrested in Baltimore on Friday, by a military guard, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice in Washington City, where it is alleged he assaulted and beat with a loaded whip a Major in the army, with whom he had some difficulty. He was brought to this city for trial.

The list of the vessels of war of the United States Navy, which was made out for CHILDS' (Philadelphia) Nautical Almanac for 1864, in November last, gives among the iron-clad vessels then building the *Tecumseh* as constructing at Jersey City, opposite New-York, rated at 1,034 tons and two guns.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* learns that Messrs. DICKSON, STEWART & Co. have disposed of their entire coal works, including their coal lands on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to Messrs. KIRK & FOSTER, of Pittsburgh. Including what the firm had purchased before, they have now some six hundred acres of land, with extensive works. The price paid was $175,000.

The War Department has authorized the acceptance of companies for one year's service, to garrison the forts along the Massachusetts coast. Two full companies for this service have been recruited in Lynn since Saturday last.

It is estimated that the present population of New-Orleans is larger than at any other time in its history at this season. Small houses are nearly impossible of attainment, although a few more expensive ones are placarded for rental. The city authorities estimate the present Summer population of New-Orleans at 175,000.

On a train coming up from Nashville Tuesday, on which were 127 soldiers, a vote was taken for the Presidency, resulting thus: LINCOLN, 65; MCCLELLAN, 12; FREMONT, 1. Some of the soldiers declined to vote. The soldiers will go strong for the reëlection of "Old Abe."

On Thursday the thermometer indicated 88° in Boston. On Mount Washington at the same hour a northwestern gale prevailed, and the thermometer stood at only 40° degrees, and fires and Winter overcoats were the order of the day. The shivering visitors could hardly keep comfortable on account of the chilly and penetrating wind.

The steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday. We have interesting details by this arrival of Admiral FARRAGUT'S victory in Mobile Bay.

Philadelphia is paying $400 bounty for recruits. Ward committees are at work, and the number of men daily recruited is on the increase. Organized effort is doing much to dispense with the draft.

Saturday was a dull and uninteresting day in the Stock and Gold markets. Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held. Gold, 255½ ℔ cent. There is increased attention on the part of the public to the new 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loan, (convertible, at the end of three years, into a gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. 5-20 Stock,) and the subscriptions are going on well at the National Banks.

Admiral Farragut's Victories in Mobile Bay.

The details of the glorious news from Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet, which we publish this morning, fully sustain the conclusions drawn from the telegraphic report, as to the importance of the victory gained.

It was early on the morning of the 5th inst. that the fleet got under way, and passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay. At first it was intended that operations should commence on the 4th, but the land forces under Gen. GRANGER were unprepared to coöperate against the forts, and all the demonstration made on that day consisted in throwing some shells at a rebel craft lying against Fort Gaines. It was found, as the attacking fleet neared Fort Morgan, (on the right as you enter the harbor,) that, running across the bay from that point to Fort Gaines, which is five miles distant there was constructed a continuous tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains, but leaving an open channel a considerable distance from each post about fifteen hundred yards in width. These openings were necessarily needed for the use of blockade-runners. Outside of the tier of piles were the rebel torpedoes, and inside, on the eve of the 5th, lay the rebel ram *Tennessee*, which was destined next day to surrender.

When the start was made on Friday morning, by the seventeen vessels of the fleet, the monitors led the advance, and the wooden vessels followed in pairs. At point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels lowered their speed so as to close up the line of attack, and just as the line was formed the concentrated fire of the forts and the rebel vessels opened upon our fleet. The first return fire was made by the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our advance vessels. The flagship, bearing the gallant Admiral, steamed directly abreast of Fort Morgan before the order was given to open fire, when a succession of broadsides were delivered from the 9-inch guns of the *Hartford*. Each broadside told with tremendous effect, and by the vigorous coöperation of the land force under GRANGER the rebels were shortly driven from their guns.

While the attack on Fort Morgan was in progress, the monitors engaged the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, and her fate was shortly decided; not, however, until the *Hartford* with Admiral FARRAGUT had steamed up and given the final broadside—making good once again the truth of his famous tribute at New-Orleans to "*iron hearts and wooden ships.*" How much of the work was done by the monitors before the old sea-dog himself was in a position to tackle his enemy we do not learn; but an eye-witness tells us that

> "Admiral FARRAGUT, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started toward the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Capt. STRONG, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, BUCHANAN. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and Capt. JERAUD, who went in as a volunteer on the *Ossipee* as a representative of Admiral FARRAGUT, received the sword of Admiral BUCHANAN, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life."

Almost simultaneously with the capture of the *Tennessee*, one of our monitors, the *Tecumseh*, ran against a torpedo immediately outside of the tier of piles—at a distance, it must be noticed, of at least fifteen hundred yards from Fort Morgan—a fact which brings into the foreground two points of considerable speculative interest. The first is, what purpose was to be secured by running the *Tecumseh* into the face of the piles, with their outer guard of torpedoes, while there was a channel fifteen hundred yards wide to run up? Fort Morgan, too, had been silenced, and the highway of the blockade-runners on that side of the bay must have been perfectly open. Another point to prompt inquiry is the immense water-space which was left unguarded at each side of the bay. Of the five miles of channel between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, fully one mile and three-quarters appear to have been left free from obstruction of any sort, except that it was within the range of the forts. It is not easy to conjecture on what the rebels really depended for anything like an effective resistance to our fleet. It is impossible to believe that they placed any very great dependence on such rams as the *Tennessee*, which surrendered to our wooden flag-ship, or their less courageous iron-clads, the *Gaines* and *Morgan*, which took speedy flight into a cove unapproachable by our larger vessels, and which now lie there, completely blockaded.

Respecting the bombardment of Fort Powell, the fall of which seems to have taken place about night of the 5th—the rebels themselves having blown it up—the particulars are not given with great minuteness; but one of the monitors, the *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, has the credit of having boldly steamed up against the fort and pounded it vigorously for half an hour, in spite of a fierce concentration upon her of the fire of the rebels, which caused considerable loss. Another monitor, the *Metacomet*, has the credit of having sunk the rebel gunboat *Selma*.

We are also destitute of the details of the surrender of Fort Gaines, which, we take it, must have been the work of Saturday, the 6th. The fact of the surrender is, however, undisputed, and along with the announcement of that fact comes the assurance that Admiral FARRAGUT will now push right on for Mobile city.

The gain briefly summed up includes the capture of Forts Morgan, Powell and Gaines; the capture of one rebel ram, the destruction of one rebel gunboat, the locking up of two more in a shallow inlet called Navy Cove, the removal of the bar to the inner bay, and the reduction of the labor of maintaining a perfect blockade, (if the City is not immediately reduced.) The National losses in men is computed in all at two hundred and forty, including the gallant Capt. CRAVEN, of the *Tecumseh*, who went bravely down at his post. The loss in vessels includes, besides the *Tecumseh*, the damage (said to be considerable) to the *Chickasaw* at Fort Powell, and the accidental staving in of a portion of the *Hartford's* side by one of our own monitors having run foul of the flagship. It is an easy price to pay for so grand a victory.

The Civil War in China.

GORDON has achieved his last triumph over the rebellious Taepings. Just before the arrival of the order from England, requiring him to lay down his command, he effected the capture of the City of Chang-chow.

It will be recollected that his troops suffered a severe repulse in front of this city on the 27th of April. To guard against a second reverse of this nature, he threw up breastworks to protect the stormers at the next assault, and on the morning of the 11th of May, reopened fire from his batteries on those parts of the wall which had already been partially breached. Early in the afternoon the final attempt to carry the place was made. At a given signal a body of mandarin braves rushed out of their trenches, and succeeded in reaching the summit of the breach, but there met with such a determined resistance that they had to fall back in confusion.

On seeing this, GORDON ordered 700 of the *elite* of the disciplined soldiers to advance to their support. These, dashing up the breach with a fury, nothing could withstand, drove the enemy from the wall into the adjoining houses, whence they were subsequently expelled into the streets. The struggle, however, was not yet over. When driven from the fortifications and the houses, the rebels separated into two divisions, one of which retired along the north side of the city, and the other along the south side—each frequently rallying and defending themselves desperately against their pursuers, but ultimately giving way, and resuming flight. Four rebel Wangs, including KOO-WANG, the commandant of the city, were taken prisoners, and beheaded, while 3,000 of the flower of the Taeping garrison perished on the occasion.

With the capture of Chang-chow the campaign closes so far as GORDON is concerned, and he is now winding up the accounts of his force, prior to withdrawing from the Chinese service and returning to England. The loss of so able and enterprising an officer will doubtless have a very bad effect on the Imperialist cause, but this injury is by no means the only one which the British order will inflict on that cause. All the disciplined troops are to be disbanded likewise, and freed from their allegiance to the "Brother of the Sun and Moon." The consequence of discharging these soldiers can be easily foreseen. Despising the mandarin army, of whose perfidy and poltroonery they have so often had experience, the mercenaries will go over in a body to the Taepings, and once more turn the tide of victory against the Imperialists.

The British Queen, in her late speech at the prorogation of Parliament, congratulated her people on the friendly nature of her relations with his Chinese Majesty, but if the sincerity of her friendship for the sovereign of the Celestials is to be judged of from the new policy which the British Government has adopted toward the Flowery Land, its value cannot be estimated at a very high figure. The recent order in council is in fact especially calculated to resuscitate the Chinese rebellion and to perpetuate its existence. Three months hence, were GORDON continued in command, the Taeping insurrection would probably be matter of history, but if, after his recall and the discharge of his troops, those troops go over to the enemy, the Taeping rebellion, instead of being three months hence a matter of history, will doubtless be then rapidly recovering its former conquests, power and prestige; and thus will be added fresh fuel to those flames of civil war which have so long desolated China.

THE PUBLIC DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

Public Virtue, Has it Improved—Effects of Universal Suffrage—Discouragement of Virtuous and Enlightened Men—The Demands of the Crisis—Its Remedy, the Press, the School and the Church—Duty of Citizens.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Confined to an invalid chamber, with some of those pains and penalties which poor flesh (especially student flesh) is heir to, I have just strength to hold my pen, while I add something to a discussion which has recently occupied the columns of the TIMES—the *obligations and duties of a citizen.* We may write volumes on the subject, but shall accomplish nothing unless we come to some practical illustration and practical performance. The practical illustrations we have unfortunately all around us, and a better performance we must have, or the Republic, founded on just and equal laws, will soon become a despotism. We must look the subject fairly in the face. I have done my part in public duties, in endeavoring to educate the public mind to a sense of its obligations and duties. But, at the end of many years, while I have the satisfaction of knowing that many individuals have been improved, I cannot see any great improvement in public virtue. I believe the morals of the country and the intelligence is improved since the formation of the Constitution, and probably we should have improved, in all political qualities, if the insanity of party spirit had not introduced universal suffrage, which put the good man, and the bad, the intelligent, and the ignorant, on the same level. The consequence was, that the main body of the voters were henceforward to be governed by their passions, and not their reason. Here was the great lever power of this Demogogue, no matter to what party, opinion or interest, he belonged. The only compensation for this was, that the party of right and justice could have its demogogues, and succeed by the same means. It was in that way that the Democratic party, which come to its head under VAN BUREN, POLK and BUCHANAN, was overthrown. They were beaten with their own weapons. I need not tell you of the NEW-YORK TIMES what part some of the leading politicians of New-York and New-England performed in that matter. For the sake of "our mutual friend," we shall abstain from illustrations which, though obvious, might be painful. But, as a consequence of leading the mob by the arts of a demagogue, the sober, Christian, intelligent men were disgusted; and, if they did not abstain from the polls, they abstained from office, where their talents and virtues might have saved their country from much opprobrium. It is true that such men are seldom offered office; but, even when they were, they turned away with contempt—a contempt which they could not help feeling, but to which they should not have yielded.

But a time has come when the country is passing through a fearful crisis—when, if ever in its whole history, it demands the service, in some form, of every good citizen, of every honest patriot; and on those services may depend the whole future destiny of the nation. We are in a *transition state*—a state which has already given rise to wars, worse than those of MORIUS and of SYLLA, and which may result in the pure Republicanism imagined by our fathers, or in the Imperialism of CÆSAR and NAPOLEON. We want all our virtue, all our intelligence, all that courage, and firmness, and zeal for the country which animated the noble men who risked the gibbet in 1776—who tracked the snows of Valley Forge with their blood—who did more than brave the battle, when they left their wives and daughters at home to bear their burden, in distress, and poverty, and loneliness. This they did, and at the end of the war found the hard-earned pittance of Government money worthless in their hands.

Such was the patriotism which founded the Republic, and such must preserve it. In such a period who has a right to refuse his service or his property? Can there be two opinions about that? Alas! there are opposite opinions; not merely among that miserable class of beings who call themselves Peace Democrats, (the Cowboys of the Revolution,) but among the honest, loyal people. There are, doubtless, a great many persons who ought not to go into the public service, for sound reasons; but, cannot they find representative men, or pay a little more contribution? Or, if they are fit for some office, or some duty, can they not perform it? I know nothing of the case of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and therefore censure is out of place. But, he is only one out of hundreds. Mr. CHASE would probably not have left his post but for just such cares. In the most important places of the Government it has happened that those *whom the office wanted would not have it, and those who wanted the office were not fit for it.* This has happened, for the reason I have stated, that the power of the country being thrown into the hands of demagogues, they have filled the places of Government with partisans, many of whom scandalized the name of office by their utter unfitness for it. What then is the remedy? Your correspondent, "G. H. S.," of Boston, says he would give his life to see embodied in the Constitution, as a condition of voting, that a man should be able to read and able to earn his own living. I should add to it a great deal more than that. I should demand, as Connecticut did in her early history, that the man should be able to prove a good moral character, and the want of it should disfranchize him. I don't see how reading the Constitution or earning his own living is to make a poor demoralized creature, utterly ignorant of our institutions, (although he can nominally read) any fitter to be a voter than those without them. I am compelled to come to the conclusion that all men who have not arrived at a certain degree of intelligence and honesty *must necessarily be governed by their passions.* If so, then they must be governed by demagogues. Does not what are called the political campaigns of the country prove this? At any rate, with the popular ideas now prevalent in this country, I presume political reform in that respect is impossible. What then—must we despair? Not at all. I think that in the last twenty-five years we have decidedly improved in this particular. I don't think such canvasses as those of 1840 and 1844 are any longer possible in this country. Why not? Because the general intelligence of the people has been much elevated in that time. The press and the public schools have done a great work, and are destined to do a much greater. I have observed this to be the case throughout the country—that in a case where justice or sound policy was clearly on one side, you can rely on *four-fifths of all the voters who are readers of newspapers, support the schools, and are temperate, honest men.* But the ignorent, the vicious and the attendants of the grog-shops, are the mere Slaves of the demagogue. There are some exceptions to the general rule; but they are only exceptions. The hope is, and a reasonable one, that if the institutions of the country can survive another generation, the press, the schools and the church will have educated the great mass of the people up to a capacity for right thinking and judging on public matters. This, in my opinion, is the only hope. But to me it is sufficient. I believe that God has laid the foundation of Republican Institutions in the wants, instincts and character of the human race; and that all the Divine laws revealed to prophets and apostles have been adapted to that end. But when we see that as yet comparatively small real progress has been made in bringing men into conformity with this moral law, how can we wonder that so little is made in conforming to the political law? Every man now looks upon the deliberate defence of the Divine right of Kings, made two hundred years ago, as positively absurd. But is it a whit more absurd than the defence of Slavery in the South by clergymen like PALMER, and CAPERS, and THORNWELL? Such is the *vis inertia*—the vast resistance made—by the selfish depravity of mankind to any kind of progress in virtue and intelligence, that we should not complain of what has not been done, but rather rejoice in what is accomplished. We have a great Republic—a lever for the oppressed, impoverished races of mankind—and with that lever we shall yet, by God's grace, raise up a fallen world. We have a noble free press, (although a large part of it chooses just now to be in Fort Warren,) which will carry on the battle of Freedom till the victory is won. We are in no danger from the rebels whatever. They may continue their wonderful madness till they die, literally, in the last ditch. They will be subdued, in any event, and it is only a question of a few months, more or less, of time. The danger we are in is *from ourselves.* The danger is the *corruption of political institutions*—that the worm will gnaw away the heart which no enemy could conquer. The *duties* required of the hour and generation are quite obvious.

First—Let no man be excused from the full performance of his public duty, whether civil, political or military. The Spartans were a barbarous people; but they held and enforced one principle, which was essential to the existence of a Republic;—that *all men owed their first duty to the Republic, from which nothing could excuse them.*

Second—Let the public virtue and intelligence of the people be constantly inculcated by the press, the school and the pulpit, *till the whole nation is educated up to its high and solemn duty of regenerating the political institutions of mankind.* A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Depositaries of Public Monies—Withdrawal and Destruction of National Currency.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The following National Banks have been designated as depositaries of the public moneys to date from the 12th inst., viz:

Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, one hundred and fifty thousand.

First National Bank, Leavenworth, one hundred thousand.

First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, fifty thousand.

From the records of the redemption division of the Treasury Department the following figures in regard to the withdrawal and destruction of United States currency, are obtained:

Up to the 12th inst. the following amounts of the several descriptions of notes have been destroyed, viz.:

United States notes, demand, fifty-nine and a-half millions.

United States notes, new issue, twenty-two and a-half millions.

Postal currency, six millions.

Fractional currency, one million.

One year five per cent. notes, two hundred and fifty-six thousand.

Two year five per cent. notes, two hundred and sixty thousand.

Two year five per cent. coupons, seventy-one millions.

Three year compound interest notes, three millions.

FROM PORTO RICO.

The Crops, Cotton, Sugar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ARROYO, PORTO RICO, Friday, July 29, 1864.

This is the dull season here between crops. Planters are expecting a fine crop for the coming season. Indeed, I have never seen finer sugar cane and coffee than the fields show at present.

Cotton is being planted very extensively in all parts of the island. The American sea island or long staple seems to be raised more than any other variety.

Of the old crop of sugar, not over 4,000 hhds. remain in the island. The price has fallen to 5¼c. @6.03. Molasses 33c. ℔ gallon.

The health of Porto Rico is good. There is no such thing as yellow fever existing here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Military Programme—The Aspect of Affairs.

WHERE IS LEE'S ARMY?

The Situation at Mobile—Our Prospects.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS TO EWELL.

A Collision With General Sheridan Anticipated.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Where is LEE'S army? is a question which is much asked of late here, but it finds no intelligent reply. It is accepted that large reductions have been made from the force lately at Petersburgh, but precisely where the detachments have gone, it is much more difficult to tell.

There is no doubt that at least two divisions have been sent by LEE to reinforce EARLY; and from New-Orleans we have a statement that BEAUREGARD, with 20,000 men, has arrived at Atlanta.

The military chessboard, on the whole, presents a muddled aspect. Intelligent observers foresee that we may soon expect great changes in the military programme, and moves and combinations that may perchance startle the country.

The statement in the late dispatch of Gen. BANKS, from New-Orleans, that the passage of the forts guarding the entrance of Mobile gives us possession of the city, expresses a confidence not shared by the Navy Department here. Admiral FARRAGUT'S vessels draw too much water to let him within anything like shelling distance of Mobile. The need of coöperation of a land force begins therefore just where it began at Charleston—that is, after forcing a passage by the navy. Now, the question of the ability of the army to take Mobile will depend on the strength of the expeditionary land force and on the strength of the enemy's force. The rebel force at Mobile is known to have lately numbered about fifteen thousand men, under command of Gen. MAURY, but it is highly probable that the necessities of the Georgia campaign have already compelled the withdrawal of a good portion of these to the defence of Atlanta. If these facts be as stated, Mobile must now be stripped nearly bare of all regular Confederate force, and its defence is mainly in the hands of Home Guards. This would throw the city open to be seized by a blow rapidly struck. But there is only too much reason to believe that the rebels are now throwing considerable reinforcements into Mobile, and the statement lately made in the New Orleans papers, that BEAUREGARD, with 20,000 men, had reached Atlanta, would confirm the announcement made a few days ago in the TIMES, that the defence of Mobile had been intrusted to that officer, the capture of Mobile is therefore not as certain as Gen. BANKS' announcement would convey. As before stated, however, the possession of the city itself is not regarded by the authorities as of very high importance.

Positive intelligence reaches here from Gen. GRANT'S headquarters that LEE has sent two divisions of infantry and a force of cavalry to reenforce the rebel column in the Shenandoah Valley. This will probably make the rebel army in that region strong enough to give Sheridan battle should he prolong his advance much further; as at latest advices Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester and the rebel force at Strasburg, an interval of but fifteen miles. A collision may be expected at any moment.

COPARTNERSHIP LICENSES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the proper construction of sections 74 and 79 of the license law, licenses cannot be granted for lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers and peddlers *in copartnership*, but that *each individual* must pay a license fee and take a license for himself.

RECRUITING NEGROES.

Provost-Marshal-General PATRICK'S order forbidding State agents from recruiting negroes in rebel territory has been rescinded by order of Gen. GRANT, who permits such agents to operate at or near base of supplies, but forbids them operating generally about his lines.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $1,028,500. The aggregate amount to date is $13,067,750.

Amusements.

The play of "East Lynne"—a long and strong decoction of Mrs. HARRY WOODS' famous novel—continues to fill Niblo's Garden to overflowing. The principal part is played by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who, having softened some of the harsher features of the portraiture, is now seen to greater advantage than heretofore. The play is poorly put on the stage and is "gagged" unmercifully by nearly all the people engaged in its presentation. It will be repeated every evening until further notice. The "Colleen Bawn" is still the attraction at Wallack's. Mr. DAN BRYANT will play until Saturday. On the following Monday Miss OLIVE LOGAN will commence a short engagement, producing for the occasion an entirely new five-act drama. At Barnum's Museum the "Mystic Cave, or the Enchanted Horn" will be given in the afternoon and evening.

The Winter Garden has been beautifully and tastily redecorated during the recess. It is now the handsomest, best ventilated and most comfortable theatre in the City. The entrance lobby, the proscenium, and the box tier are frescoed in the best style of art. Not the least of the improvements at this house is in the management which once more reverts to Mr. N. STUART, a gentleman whose ability, good will, tact, and enterprise are beyond question. The season commences on Thursday next with the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and an afterpiece. Mr. J. S. CLARK appears in both pieces, supported by an admirable stock company.

The Congressional Committee in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The Congressional Committee was joined at Bath by Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Collector of Portland, and Hon. JOHN A. POOR. They left Rockland at 5 P. M. and arrived at 11 P. M., where they were greeted by a salute of artillery, and received by the hospitable citizens, who provided accommodations for the whole party at the hotels and private residences. To-morrow the party will visit Indian Old Town, the residence of the remnant of the Penobscot Indian tribe.

—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN preached a sermon at Pigeon Cove, Mass., on the national fast day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Union Prisoners—Deserters—Escaped Union Soldiers—Newspaper Correspondents—Blockade-Runners.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

The fifty Union prisoners who were exchanged on the 3d inst. went North on the steamer *Fulton* last Thursday. While at the Head they were handsomely entertained by the officers on Gen. FOSTER'S Staff. I went on board the steamer to see them off, and I must say I never saw a happier party of officers since I have been with the army. Considering the brutal treatment that the majority of them had to undergo during most of the term of their imprisonment, it is no wonder they were fairly intoxicated with delight at being once more within the Union lines.

Within the past few days a large number of deserters has come into our lines. Three came from Fort Pulaski yesterday afternoon. The information they bring is very limited, inasmuch as the Rebel authorities prohibit the circulation of newspapers among the soldiers. The Rebels have recently transferred several regiments of infantry to the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, an attack upon some point of it by Gen. FOSTER having been anticipated for two weeks. The deserters state that everything is "gone up" with the Confederacy in Georgia and South Carolina. The Charleston papers of the 3d contain dispatches concerning a late raid by Gen. STONEMAN. It is therein stated that our cavalry destroyed several miles of railroad between Macon and Savannah, and burnt seventy cars. In consequence of communication being cut between those two important points, the citizens on the Atlantic coast in the States of South Carolina and Georgia are almost bewildered with anxiety and excitement. They are receiving scarcely anything in the way of provisions, and they fear that after all they will be compelled to treat with the Union forces for the sake of obtaining bread.

Last Wednesday morning Capt. B. C. G. REED, of Company E, and Lieut. T. B. STEVENSON, of Company K, Third Ohio Regiment, came into our lines at Morris Island, having escaped from Charleston in a small boat. They report that six hundred Union officers are in the Charleston jail, under the fire of our guns. While the six hundred were being conveyed to Charleston one hundred of the number leaped from the cars and made for the woods. It was understood that all but twelve of the one hundred had been recaptured. The rebels hunt Union prisoners as they do their negroes—that is, by sending out bloodhounds and catchers. When it is proclaimed in the neighborhood that one or more Union soldiers has escaped the guard, the old men immediately assemble with their dogs, and go forward for what they call a good hunt. Such is the barbarous practices resorted to by the *chivalry* of the South. Beside the two officers above mentioned as having escaped from rebeldom, three others have recently come into our lines. From all accounts, it appears that the Union prisoners at Macon, at Andersonville, at Saulsbury, at Richmond, and other points, have been and are treated in the most inhuman and brutal manner. If a prisoner puts a foot or a hand outside the prescribed limits, he is shot instantly by a rebel ragamuffin. Before they enter the prison or prison ground, they are robbed of blankets, clothing and valuables. The citizens of both Charleston and Savannah are obliged to come out every day to perform guard duty. No matter how influential the citizen may be, or how old he may be, he must shoulder a musket. On the other hand, boys at the age of sixteen are obliged to do military duty.

The friends of Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN, correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, will be pleased to know that those two gentlemen have been recently heard from. Capt. REED informs me he was confined with them in a cell at Sailsbury, N. C. Both Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN were brought to Libby Prison May 16, 1863; thence they were transferred to Castle Thunder. In an interview with Col. OULD, the rebel commissioner of exchange, the two prisoners declared themselves unwilling to be crossed over to the Union lines if they could not go over on the same terms that was accorded to all correspondents. It is well known that one or two correspondents connected with that copperhead sheet, the New-York *World* were sent over to the Union lines without any question having been asked, and the correspondents of the *Tribune* desire to know why they were not sent over at the same time and on the same terms. They have made up their minds not to budge a single inch in principle for the rebel proffers or threatenings, and they reasonably look to the authorities at Washington to do something for their release or exchange. We know very well that correspondents of papers captured since Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN were captured have been released within a few days or weeks by the rebel authorities. Why have not those two gentlemen been exchanged? The answer is plain. The paper they represent is not of the Copperhead style.

The returned Union officers say that five blockade-runners have gone into Charleston harbor within the past two months. Quite a large vessel ran in the night before the exchange was effected. The cargoes, for the most part, consist of merchandise.

WHIT.

Frontier Defences.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The following important order has been issued by Gov. SEYMOUR with regard to the frontier defences.

Brig.-Gen. GREEN publishes a general order, in which he assumes command, and is making details to patrol the borders of the State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. John A. Green, Commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade National Guard, Syracuse:

GENERAL: The Governor being informed that refugees, deserters and other evil-disposed persons are gathered in considerable numbers in the adjoining Canadian Provinces, and that there is danger that they may elude the vigilance of the Canadian authorities and make attack upon some of our frontier towns, the northern boundary of the State from the east line of the county of Munroe to the west line of the State of Vermont, is placed under your military charge. This will embrace the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Oswego, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton; and this order will continue in force unless revoked, until the brigades in the several districts embraced in the above counties, shall respectively report at least two organized regiments. You will immediately make such arrangements as will secure to you the earliest information and as will in your judgement best enable you to guard against any invasion of our territory by marauders. If it shall become necessary to maintain a patrol at any point, you will make such details from the organized regiments of the National Guard in your brigade, or from the districts patrolled, as may be required for that purpose, reporting your action in the premises to the Commander-in-Chief. Contracts for subsistence, should any become necessary, will be made by you pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant-General, who will issue such other and further orders in the premises as the exigency of the service may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

—Some of the Rhode Island mills have recently begun working "crotin" or flax wool, with good success. They say it is a great deal better than shoddy.

FROM CHILI.

Celebration of the Fourth of July by the Chilians—Cordial Enthusiasm of the People—Speech of Mr. Nelson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

Our nation's birthday was celebrated in Chili with an enthusiasm and cordiality which has been deeply gratifying to the hearts of every loyal American in the Republic.

On the 4th, at daylight, the military bands of the city met in front of their respective barracks, and saluted the dawn of the anniversary of America's birthday with "Hail Columbia." At sunrise the public buildings hoisted the national flag, and a patriotic American, Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, fired a handsome salute from his quinta or villa, near the city limits.

At noon, by order of the President, the bands of all the military organizations of the capital, seven in number, met in front of the residence of our Minister, THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq., and as the first gun of a second national salute boomed forth over the city, the spirit-stirring sounds of "The Star-Spangled Banner" burst forth from over two hundred instruments. The bands remained nearly an hour, performing the national airs of the United States and of Chili.

But not only the Government endeavored to do honor to the occasion. A mass meeting was called upon the "Alameda," and thousands of the enthusiastic youth of the city flocked to the foot of the statue of SAN MARTIN—one of the liberators of Chili, and after addresses appropriate to the occasion, started in procession toward the American Legation. In front came the "Society of the American Union," whose object is the unification of the interests of the Republics of America. This association is presided over by the veteran General and Admiral, MANUEL BLANCO, and counts among its members some of the most eloquent and energetic politicians of Chili. The flag of every Republic of this Continent was borne in the procession, which was headed by a beautiful flag of the United States.

Arrived in front of the Minister's residence, speeches full of fire and enthusiasm were made by MANUEL A. MATTA, MIGUEL DE LA BARRA, GUILLERMO MATTA, and others, while cheer upon cheer rose upon the air for the United States, for LINCOLN, for SEWARD, and for the United States Representative in Chili. The members of the Legation presented themselves on the balconies; and Mr. NELSON thanked the multitude for this unexpected and unexampled manifestation toward his country in a speech, frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause. He then invited the "American Union," as the representatives of the people of Chili, to enter the house, where a little impromptu festival was held, and patriotic sentiments exchanged.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the American Diplomatic Corps, the Speaker and Clerk of the House, Senators, members of the House, army and navy officers, called to congratulate Mr. NELSON upon the day and upon the recent triumphs of the Union army, and until a late hour of the night the Legation was thronged with citizens of all parties and ranks, anxious to manifest their faith in the United States, their chief bulwark against European aggression, and to show their personal respect towards the most popular minister of the United States who has ever resided in Chili.

The orchestra of the Municipal Opera House discoursed delightful music beneath the windows of the Legation in the evening, and a beautiful waltz, called the "Franklin," composed and dedicated to Mr. NELSON by one of its members, was presented to him by Mr. SANTA CRUZ, its author.

In Valparaiso the day was celebrated with scarcely less enthusiasm, and the Consul, Dr. JAMES SILVERS, was the recipient of ovations of similar character. The Government batteries and the men-of-war in the harbor fired national salutes; the latter "dressed ship," and the day was made one of general rejoicing.

How great the contrast between these earnest manifestations of sympathy and good will, and the suspicious coldness with which an American was regarded but a few years since! The fillibusterism of WALKER, the outlawry of California in its earlier days, the lawlessness of the gold seekers, who touched at Chilian ports on their way to El Dorado, and who left behind them bitter reminiscences of rowdyism and outrage, and the annexing tendencies of the then Government of the United States, had caused a feeling of distrust and dislike toward Americans, which was scarcely to be wondered at.

But with a better knowledge of our people and their views, came other feelings. Mr. SEWARD'S declaration that "the United States wanted no more extended territory," calmed their apprehensions, and the rebellion has taught them that in the great heart of the North, the interests of the sister republic were second only to their own.

Chili is just in her judgments, and has hastened to reverse her decision, founded upon partial information, greedily sought and offered by those who love us not; and these manifestations are the welcome evidence that our Government and people are understood and appreciated by those of this, the model Republic of South America.

The *Wateree*, American iron-clad "double-ender," has arrived in safety on this coast. She put in to the Island of Chiloe for wood, having run short of coal, and has since started for Valparaiso, where she is hourly expected.

CHISPA.

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, U. S. MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, AT THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN SANTIAGO DE CHILA, ON JULY 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the Government and people of the United States and as an American citizen, I am deeply grateful for this spontaneous and unparalleled demonstration. I thank His Excellency the President of the republic, for directing all the military bands of the city to come to this legation, to play the patriotic airs of both North and South America—and also the leaders and members of those bands for the tasteful manner in which they performed that duty. Words cannot express the pleasing emotions excited in the hearts of my countrymen and in my own, by the thrilling music of our national hymns "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," admirably played by more than two hundred instruments. We felt that we were no longer strangers in a distant land, but among friends and brothers, whose patriotic impulses, hopes and aspirations were in unison with our own. I am deeply grateful for the spirit and enthusiasm, I see here manifested by so many thousands of your patriotic people, and for the hearty *vivas* with which you greet the names of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. It tells me in a voice not to be misunderstood, that the great heart of Chili is for the Union and the success of the Federal cause. I appreciate the significance of this ovation and its moral effect both here and elsewhere. It will be most gratefully appreciated by the Government and people of the United States and above all, it will cheer and encourage the patriotic soldiers who are perilling their lives upon the battlefield for the sacred cause of freedom. It will cheer them to know that, even in the darkest hour of the rebellion, when the life of the nation seemed to be suspended by a thread, the Government and people of Chili never for one moment faltered in their devotion to the cause of the Union. Your heartfelt prayers and aspirations have ever been for the triumph of the Federal arms and the restoration of our glorious Union. And now again, in this most unequivocal manner, you have come to this Legation on this, the Jubilee of American Independence, to tender me your congratulations and sympathies—and to renew your devotion to those great principles of liberty, which form the basis of all free Governments—principles, which on this day eighty-eight years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, were first promulgated to the world. The causes which inspired the declaration of American Independence are stated in the language of its great author THOMAS JEFFERSON. He and his compatriots, declared as self-evident truths, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—and that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that for the security of these rights Government was instituted, and that, when it violated its trust, the governed might abolish it. Repeating the long list of grievances, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, in the name and by the authority of the people, the only fountain of legitimate power, they shook off forever their allegiance to the Crown, and proclaimed the United Colonies *a free and independent nation.* That declaration of Independence forms a new era in the history of mankind. It questioned the Divine right of Kings,—shook every throne in Europe to its base, and taught them that there was a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself,—that *the voice of the people is the voice of God.* That sacred declaration received the baptism of blood. Inspired by its principles, and led by the immortal WASHINGTON, the patriot army marched forth boldly, and by the blessing of God, triumphantly. Our success inaugurated that era of revolutions, which resulted in the emancipation of almost the entire Western Continent from European domination. Emulating our example, the Central and South American Republics sprung into existence, and their elder sister, the United States of America, ushered them into the family of nations.

The origin and principles of Government of these Republics, being substantially the same, and all founded upon our system, it is obvious that they must share the same fate, and that they and the system, must stand or fall together. If we, who have tried the experiment of a free Government and popular institutions, under the most favorable circumstances, fail in the attempt, I shall tremble for the system throughout the world. I wonder not, therefore, at the deep anxiety you manifest for the success of our cause—because it involves the soundness or fallacy of the principles enunciated in our declaration of independence. It involves the great problem of human society, *whether mankind can be trusted with a purely popular Government*, a problem in the solution of which, you are as much interested as the people of the United States. But, gentlemen of the *Union Americana*, you comprehend the magnitude of the contest now progressing in my country, and the mighty issue at stake. You understand that the labors, sacrifices and blood of the patriot heroes of the Union army, have not been expended merely to crush a gigantic rebellion and restore a discordant Union—not merely to destroy the curse of human Slavery, the cause of all our troubles, but that we are also struggling for that system of Government, whose origin we this day commemorate and in which rests the hopes of the good and wise of every land. The fate of the great principles which lie at the foundation of all free Republican Governments is at stake, man's capacity for self-government. The victorious cannon of GRANT will soon solve these questions, finally and forever! God be praised for the glorious victories in Virginia and Georgia and the prospect of an early close of the contest. The 4th of July, 1863, was rendered memorable by the great victories of Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh. May we not indulge the hope that additional lustre will be thrown upon this glorious day by the capture of Richmond and Atlanta? When the last mail left New-York, millions of exultant voices were rejoicing over the success of the Federal arms and the certain triumph of the great cause! Millions of the sons of Liberty throughout the world will soon echo the jubilant shout of Miriam, the prophetess:

Jehovah has conquered, His people are free.

Soon will the glorious American Union be redeemed and regenerated! Human slavery is doomed! A wall of living freemen will exclude this fruitful element of strife, as the cherubim of God kept sin out of Eden. Soon will European monarchs cease to interest themselves in American affairs, and learn that two antagonistical systems cannot permanently exist on this continent. *America will be ruled by Americans*, and by its own chosen system of Government. To maintain and enforce these principles the soldier of Chili and the soldier of the United States may yet march side by side to the battle-field! The Republic of America will be united in strong and indissoluble bonds of friendship, sympathy and interest, and upon all great international questions they will see and think alike and act as one people. Again I return my thanks for this splendid demonstration and especially to the patriotic and enthusiastic members of the *Union Americana*, whose generous and liberal sentiments I trust, will soon be practically illustrated.

—Seven thousand cases of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty, etc., were passed in the Second Comptroller's Office last month. Over forty thousand are now on the book, and the average monthly increase is from five to six thousand.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS." For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER," For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

To Every-body.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are sellingcheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MOUNT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. FREDERICK E. DAVIS and Miss CHARLOTTE J., daughter of the late Joseph E. Mount, both of this City.

MEDINA—BURTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. John Orsenigo, C. S. MEDINA, of Havana, Cuba, and CECILIA, daughter of the late W. E. Burton. No cards.

☞ Spanish papers please copy.

NELSON—HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Hon. A. M. Wood, RICHARD NELSON and SARAH E., eldest daughter of Lyman Haviland, Esq.

WHITE—COIT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, in Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y., by Rev. J. Howland Coit, D. D., JOHN E. WHITE, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and HARRIET, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, MARINUS WILLETT, son of the late Evert A. Bancker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 159 West 36th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COWAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, Mrs. COWAN, aged 81 years, relict of the late James Cowan, Cloughrow, County Donegall, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Hutcheson, No. 3 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

COLLIER.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, in the 36th year of his age, Rev. JOSEPH A. COLLIER, Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Kingston, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held in the church of his late charge, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, ANNA DUNBAR, aged 16 years, grand-daughter of Mrs. Sarah Anne Dunbar, and step-daughter of Lambert Norton.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

FISHER.—On seventh day, the 13th inst., of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Edward Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Susan Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 299 Spring-st., on second day, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM HENRY HAYWARD, eldest son of Thomas S. and Margaret Hayward, aged 12 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Stanton-st.

HOYT.—At Fort Richardson, Virginia, on Saturday, Aug. 6, FREDERICK HOYT, 166th Regiment O. N. G., aged 42 years.

His remains were forwarded to his residence, at Sherman, Ohio, for interment.

☞ Pawtuxet, R. I., papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock A. M., Capt. THOS. J. LEAVITT, aged 60 years, late of ship *Galena*.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MULLAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, JANE, wife of Henry Mullan, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 30 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, DAVID PURDY, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—At North Chester, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 11, Mrs THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 71 years.

VAN PELT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 13, CLARA, daughter of Reuben W. and Emily S. Van Pelt, aged 1 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the parents.

STRYKER—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 14, WM. LESLIE, infant son of A. Cadmus and Elizabeth Vandeveer Stryker.

His remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment this afternoon.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, CHARLES SMITH, aged 56 years, son of the late Dr. Matson Smith, of New-Rochelle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 409 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WASTE.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, of cholera infantum, FREDERICK ORAMEL, infant son of Eli P. and Eliza Waste, aged 3 months and 11 days.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, PAMELA ROGERS, wife of Wm. Williams, and daughter of the late Dr. Geo. Rogers.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph J. Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from No. 21 Bond-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to top hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,

make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR **JOBBERS.** P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 36 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—AN examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel.* No. 46. 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half price; 10,000 Stereoscopic Views, colored, at our price; 100,000 Books, Scientific, Travels, Theology, at your price; 200,000 Photographic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring skilled medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organs of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States. For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. GILLEY, Secretary.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 23, 1864. Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & CO., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above Issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000 FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND FOR WAR PURPOSES. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,)
JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ALLAN & YOUNG, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer, No. 9 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Aug 9, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDERER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 15, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
40 boxes fresh Menton lemons.

FOR SALE.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (16 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic house, No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house 28 feet wide, has all the modern improvements, plate glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed: will be sold with or without extra lots adjoining. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 26x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 29 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED DOUBLE THREE-story house on Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., three minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; water on every floor; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; W. D. CHETWOOD, New-Jersey Railroad Office, Jersey City; E. C. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 166 West 33d-st., four rooms, with gas and privilege of bath. Rent $240. Can be seen from 3 to 5.

TO LET—STORE NO. 44 VESEY-ST., FOUR stories, basement and sub-cellar; building 25x70; lot 25x100. For terms, apply at No. 207 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 14th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

STORE WANTED.—A STRONG STORE, OF good size, in the lower part of the City. Address J. C. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 14, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID AT THE Chemical Bank and no questions asked for the return of six stolen or lost 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, due Aug. 19, 1864; two for $500 each and four for $100 each—and all indorsed specially for redemption by Gustavus A. Maxiner. Payment has been stopped.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The circulating notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent of the same purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m. WM. H. TAYLOR,

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money............ $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money............ $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.................$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist............... 100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.................$170
And the hand money............... 100
Total.................$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS FURnished, and put in either army or navy, for any district in this City or State, for one, two or three years, at short notice and on reasonable terms; best of reference given. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A CHANCE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED in this or any other country for one year's men in the navy. Those liable to the coming draft, by volunteering now, can get a high bounty. Be wise in time, and apply early to J. C. MILTON & CO., 258 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX.
Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 63 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you addicted to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vesey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watts-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River; Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all, or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground. Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR BROWN'S "Champion Railroad Chair;" this is the cheapest, safest, most enduring chair yet patented; the attention of rolling-mill owners is requested. SNYDER & WALTER, No 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORTHY of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster; Established 1849.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. BRAND,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

ALL ON BOARD FOR CHAMPION BOAT races at Poughkeepsie, to come off Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie at 11:30, in time to see races, and return to New-York same day by day boats.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, near Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 15 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st.; 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, under the direction of MME. L. B. PREVOST.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.

MR. D. L. MORRIS,
"Germanico-American," will "SHPEAK SOME TINGS," upon the times.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
In Lecture-Room, without additional charge,
HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
containing 200 pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AND SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.

During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freght between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A LADIES' SEMINARY THREE hours from the City, a thoroughly accomplished teacher of the piano and voice; a person of European training preferred; either sex. Address at once, TEACHER, care of Beer & Schirmer, New-York City, inclosing references and statement of salary expected.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish, Latin, Music and Drawing, desires an engagement for two or three days of the week in a first-class boarding school, or family, in or near the City; first-class references to American school principals. Address T. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A HIGHLY EDUCATED Episcopal lady who speaks French fluently and a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address A. B., No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, French and music, desires a situation as teacher in a family or school. Address D. M., Box No. 24, Hartford, Vt.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A SCHOOL in Brooklyn. Address S. P., *Times* office, stating place of residence and qualifications.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF ART.
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.
Will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18,
under the management of Mr. W. STUART.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair.

The house has been repainted, and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining
CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
ON THURSDAY, THE 18th,
the curtain will rise at 7½ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with the following distribution of characters:

Major De Boots	Mr. J. S. Clarke
Icebrook	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Featherly	Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.

First appearance in twelve months.

Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. Sedly Brown

Her first appearance at this theatre.

Mrs. De Boots	Miss Mary Carr

Her first appearance here.

After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.

These pieces will be presented with entirely new scenery by Mr. RICHARD SMITH.

The company, already embracing many of the most popular favorites of New-York, will introduce, as the season progresses, some names deservedly cherished in the public remembrance, and others not before presented here.

Mr. Stuart has sincere pleasure in announcing that
MR. EDWARD BOOTH
will confine his performances exclusively to this theatre in New-York, and will appear during this season in a series of his great characters in the plays of Shakespeare, which will each be presented with a perfection of scenery, cast and appliances not before attempted on the New-York stage. He will also appear in one or more original plays, expressly written for him.

The stage department will be under the direction of
MR. J. G. HANDY, Stage Manager;
The front of the House under that of
MR. T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

The Orchestra, comprising many of the best solo performers in New-York, will be under the direction of the distinguished composer and conductor,
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The box office will be open on Tuesday, Aug. 16, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

The Raid and Capture of Gen. Stoneman—The Campaign at Atlanta—Tennessee Copperheads and the Chicago Convention.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 9, 1864.

That Gen. STONEMAN, with a portion of his command, has been captured, is now a certainty. Whether those who escaped Gen. IVERSON will succeed in reaching our lines or not, is yet problematical. The public do not now understand the nature of the late cavalry raids, and therefore I will give the explanation. On the 26th ult., two expeditions were started, one under STONEMAN direct, and the other under Gen. ED. MCCOOK, the former consisting of 2,300 and the latter of 3,200 men; the former to strike directly at Macon, and the latter to move directly in a circle around Atlanta, and as near to the city as possible, in order to deceive HOOD and prevent him from sending forces out to attack SHERMAN.

The adventures of Gen. MCCOOK are already known to you, and need not be repeated; and I have only to add, that all but 500 of his command has returned; so that, after all, the loss was comparatively trifling, while the damage done to the rebels was irreparable.

Gen. STONEMAN was directed to strike the Macon road at or near Forsyth, and to follow it up to Macon, and thence take such a direction as he chose, toward Milledgeville, if he believed it practicable.

At Forsyth, a percussion cap manufactory was destroyed, and several bridges burned in the vicinity; and we hear it upon pretty reliable authority that he reached Macon, and destroyed the bridge at that place, together with nine or ten locomotives; but of this, I am not positive.

However, I know this much, that great damage was inflicted upon the rebels by the destruction of railroads and other property.

Of the exact place at which STONEMAN was taken, I am not informed; but he is a prisoner without doubt, together with five hundred, at least, of his command.

SHERMAN WAITING.

Gen. SHERMAN is quietly awaiting events, though he is by no means inactive. He is drawing his lines closely around the beleaguered city, which is now without railroad communication in any direction. "Billy," as Gen. SHERMAN is called by his troops, confidently believes he can compel HOOD to take the offensive again, and win another "victory" like those of the 20th, 22d and 28th. I know the situation pretty well, and believe he will succeed. HOOD cannot retreat without leaving everything behind or destroying them; and if he were to attempt to leave, he would immediately find his flank and rear annoyed by our cavalry and infantry, who would be able to move as rapidly and as lightly as the fugitives can.

Had JOHNSTON been retained in command, or had HOOD followed up the policy of that officer, an orderly retreat, in which all valuable materials could have been carried off, would have been possible.

But the late disasters—pardon me, "victories"—by HOOD, have put a decidedly different aspect upon affairs. The trumps are all in SHERMAN'S hands, and he is bound to play for all that is on the board, and he will win.

HOOD'S SUPPLIES.

I know that HOOD'S supplies are getting very short, and all additions to his stores must be made by wagon trains. The loss of five hundred wagons must be seriously felt just now, and the constant raids of our cavalry, even with the limited means at the command of HOOD, very dangerous. The extremeties to which the rebels are rapidly being reduced by the vigilance of our cavalry, is well known to SHERMAN; he relies greatly upon it to compel HOOD to assume the offensive.

I predict that HOOD will next attempt to turn our right wing, and that the attempt will be made in a few days. Everything, however, is fully prepared for his reception; indeed, the bloody repulses already suffered will be eclipsed if the rebel General really makes a serious effort to drive back our lines, and recover possession of the railroad leading from Atlanta.

REBEL PRISONERS.

To-day is Tuesday, and since Sunday morning 493 rebel prisoners and 161 rebel deserters have passed through this place en route for the North. The latter will be released on condition of taking the amnesty oath. The work of these three days will serve to illustrate that of nearly all others.

REBEL COURIER CAPTURED.

A rebel courier was captured, near Atlanta a few days since. Of the contents of his dispatches I know little; but there is one part which has been made public: the "victories" claimed by Hood are, privately, acknowledged as terrible defeats; and he states that he is unable to make an impression upon our lines. He says: "My losses have been heavy, indeed."

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Copperheads in this vicinity are preparing to attend the Chicago Convention in great numbers, though they do not intend to ask a seat. They say that Tennessee is out of the Union; that it seceded, which it had a perfect right to do; and that, therefore, they are not citizens of the United States, but of the Confederate States; but, being non-combatants, they intend to visit their Northern friends as preliminary to a treaty of amity, when the Copperheads get into power, and when the independence of the Southern Confederacy shall have been acknowledged by a peace President. HANDEL.

More of the Stoneman Raid.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.

MARIETTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

I have occasion to thank God that I am enabled to write you from this point, or even to write at all, and am not a prisoner with those damnable rebels. I cannot go into particulars of our late raid. Suffice it to say that we got to Macon, and, after a pretty hard fight there, destroyed three trains and a large amount of Quartermaster and commissary stores, and several miles of railroad track between Macon and Milledgeville. We started back at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, last Saturday, and at dark met a skirmishing force of the enemy that had been sent after us, and skirmished with them all night. At daylight we again started, and had not proceeded two miles until we found the enemy in large force in our front and on each flank, and after we had fought them stubbornly for three hours, we found that the force that was at Macon the day before were coming directly in our rear, and in less than thirty minutes we were completely surrounded—our force numbering about 1,900 men; the enemy's 6,000. We fought them, however, until the evening, when Gen. STONEMAN told me it was no use to have the men slaughtered, and that he must surrender, but that any of us who felt like it might cut our way out if we thought we could. I got the Kentucky brigade, and, upon consultation with Col. ADAMS, we determined to make the attempt, and went out. A large number followed, so that out of the fifteen hundred men left at the time, (four hundred had been killed, wounded and captured during the day,) at least eleven hundred escaped. We were vigorously pursued and fought our way almost all the way and arrived here to-day, after traveling about one hundred and fifty miles to keep clear of points where the enemy had forces and crossing the Chattahoochee some twenty miles above here—swimming it. Our raid was not altogether a failure, as we did a great deal of damage. The General and about one-half of the officers were captured, with our two cannon and about 500 men, captured, killed and wounded. After we left, Col. CAPRON'S brigade lost very heavily—I cannot say how many. I presume the papers will pitch into Gen. STONEMAN. Well, let them pitch in. He started with too few men to go so far from home; but no man under heaven could have done better with what he had. I never have endured such hardships as on this trip. Not a night during the time did I sleep more than an hour, and that on the road, with my bridle-rein in my hand. My horse had his saddle off only twice during the trip. I never was in such danger, with so little hope of achieving anything by my death, and I hope I may never be again. Men were killed by the bursting of shell, and blown all to pieces within three feet of me, and yet I was not harmed. To-morrow morning we leave here for the front. R. W. SMITH.

Shelling a Blockade-Runner.

From the Washington Chronicle.

As the public attention is now directed to our fleet at or near Mobile, the following extract from a private letter of a young man on board the United States steamer *Galena*, containing some interesting particulars of the destruction of the blockade-runner at Mobile, reported to the Navy Department a few weeks since by Admiral FARRAGUT, and an artillery duel with Fort Morgan, may not be without interest. It will be seen that the "historic *Galena*," formerly an iron-clad, which took such a prominent part in the memorable attack on Fort Darling, about two years ago, at which time the Confederate historian says the "sound of the guns was heard in the streets of Richmond," maintains her distinguished reputation:

* * * * The morning we came from Pensacola we saw a number of our gunboats firing at some object on the beach. When we got nearer we discovered that it was a large steamer, which had been chased ashore. She lay within half a mile of Fort Morgan, and was therefore entirely under the protection of its guns. We reported to the Admiral, and got permission to go into the *melée*. We drew the least water of any of the large vessels, and, therefore, were enabled to go in nearer than any of them. We went within one and a half miles and opened fire on the steamer. The first shot fell short, but the next went right through her. Just then we saw a puff of smoke from the fort, and directly I heard my first rebel shell whistling overhead. I ducked my head, as all the others did. The captain sang out, "Dodge them, but do not run." After that they came pretty often, and we got so use to them that we did not care for them. We continued to fire on the steamer 'till night, when we returned to the fleet. The Admiral complimented us highly for remaining under fire as long as we did. We fired sixty-two shots during the afternoon.

The next morning we went in and fired eighteen more at her, but got no reply from the fort. That night we got up an expedition to go in and burn her. We had two small steamers and three boats. But fortune was against us. The rudder of one steamer broke, and we got separated, and drifted about till morning, and then returned to the ship quite crestfallen.

The next morning we ran in and commenced the programme by firing at the fort (Morgan.) We must have astonished the rebels, as they could have had no notion that any of our guns could throw shot into the fort. We landed seven in the fort, firing at the distance of three miles, and have heard nothing from it since.

Night before last three boats from the flag-ship went in and set the rebel steamer on fire, and burned her up; so that bone of contention is gone. She must have been a valuable ship, as she was new, and this was her first trip.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The enemy have been unusually active during the past sixteen hours. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of the position there, but subsequently were driven from it, and our lines were reëstablished.

About 10 o'clock last night an assault was also made on our skirmish line, extending from the centre to the extreme left; but the movement, having been anticipated, resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night, up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is insignificant.

There was comparative quiet in the city last night, and but few shells were thrown, resulting in no damage.

FROM MOBILE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATTACK—GEN. A. J. SMITH AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Yesterday and last evening the enemy threw an infantry force upon Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large this morning. The Federal double-ender moved on the transport *Dick Keys*, and then on the fort, which, is replying slowly. Gen. MAURY calls on all to enroll themselves for battle. Great confidence prevails.

A Federal force, estimated at 16,000, occupies Holly Springs, Miss.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT—ABSENCE OF TROOPS—GRANT'S LINE OF BATTLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last.

The subterranean proclivities of the enemy form the standing theme in Petersburgh, and fresh and frequent reports of further mining and countermining contribute somewhat to relieve the monotony of the rather dull and prosy topic. The last approximate to a sensation was that we had mined a prominent position of the enemy and made sundry attempts to explode the magazine, but from some unknown reason, the thing would not take, and up to last accounts the experiment had proven a failure. If this is true, it is probable that the enemy have sapped the gallery and "poured cold water" on the magazine.

The occasional shelling of the city has lately only accumulated bricks and other building materials in the streets, without seriously hurting anybody. Now and then a house is fired, and the light affording a target for the gunners, shells are rained in upon the fire to prevent its extinction and to extend the conflagration. The fire department has worked nobly, notwithstanding the danger to which it is exposed, and in no instance has it failed to restrict the fire to comparatively ordinary limits. As the position of the enemy's right enables them to command a full view of nearly the whole city, and to judge with sufficient correctness the range of their shells, there can be no impropriety in saying that they have done considerable damage to the property of the citizens.

Some two or three hundred shells, of different calibres and characters, have been sent whizzing through many a richly decorated parlor and tidily-kept chamber, smashing into smithereens stout cornices and fragile ornaments, making all furniture a mass of fragments, and stripping the walls to the lattice and joists, of their polished cement or plain plaster, to smother up the wreck and complete the destruction. Pantries have been invaded, and unmerciful crashes sent breaking and ringing through piles of crockery and rows of jars, whose precious contents still swim or stick in sweet ruin upon the indented floors and caved-in shelves that mark the scenes of the disaster.

Libraries, too, have shared equal fate with smokehouses; and while children of the larger growth grow hungry from the lack of intellectual pabulum, the lesser can cry about for the more substantial meat, which last seen was in the air, or flying into a state of savory nothingness inside the blazes of a conflagration. Owing to these and similar events, the city is become almost deserted. To as great an extent as possible, it has been the aim of Gen. LEE to move no troops through it; none are kept in it at any time. They are all in the trenches, where they may be found by the enemy whenever it behooves the latter to come out and look for them.

As to the position of the enemy nothing could be more agreeable, in a military sense, to our Generals. Whether it is because there is no water to the south of the city, or whether it is necessary to keep the army in a petty status, the better to secure the protection of Washington or not, we cannot confidently tell; but it is quite certain that the enemy's line of battle before Petersburgh is from some necessity or other extremely short. "Short" is the word for it, for although the entire Federal lines extend across to Deep Bottom, that part which lies in front of Petersburgh, instead of being the main body in appearance, as it is in fact, is more like a bobtail of the bushy kind. The Federal lines commence on the Appomattox, just about a mile below the city, upon a bluff, which is the location of battery No. 1, commanding a partial view of all the lower part of the city.

From this point the city is shelled, of course, with perfect facility. Nearly a mile to the southeast of this position, on JORDAN'S farm, is Battery No. 5, situated upon an eminence which affords a more extensive view of the city. From these two batteries the principal shelling of the city occurs. Now and then a battery upon RIVES' farm, which lies off to the south of Battery No. 5, and is about two miles southeast by south of the city, opens upon the suburbs and occasionally throws a shell still further in, among the women and children who have been unable to leave. The line extending from Battery No. 1, crosses the eastern borders of the New-Market farm, the old race-course forming disputed ground; stretches off to the south, crossing RIVES' farm, continues southwardly, gradually bending in to the west, and culminates in an outpost at Dr. GURLEY'S house, about three miles from the Weldon Railroad, and three and a-half from the southeastern suburbs of the city.

The entire line, from the river to Dr. GURLEY'S, will scarcely exceed four and a half miles, which is probably the shortest our army has yet been confronted with. A slender picket-line extends still further South, ceasing somewhere in the neighborhood of Stony Creek, twenty miles from the city. Out of this line the enemy have made no raids of late, although our cavalry have made several dashes into it, bringing out prisoners, horses, desirable information, and so forth. Strategically considered, the enemy's position is a decidedly inferior one.

The moral effect of the capture of towns and villages has had its day. Petersburgh, however, might form an exception, but of a temporary character. The enemy would have found, had they entered the city on Saturday last, that they had yet the hardest work to perform before they could hold it, as our positions would have enabled us to pour a dead sure fire from five hundred guns right down into and all over it. It is unnecessary, however, to speak on this point. For the present Petersburgh remains a point in the programme of the enemy, and it is to be hoped that he will "fight it out on that line," and be as quick as possible about it.

KNOXVILLE ITEMS.

From the Bristol Gazette.

The Federals in Knoxville are carrying things with a high hand, as usual, "treasuring up wrath for the day of wrath."

They are continuing their dastardly course toward the Southern women, whom the fortunes of war have left in their hands by reason of their occupation of East Tennessee. It is understood that they have dragged from their homes the wife and daughter of Brig.-Gen. J. C. VAUGHN, and have consigned them to the walls of their many bastiles, whilst all the females of Judge VAN DYKE'S family have been, like their aged and venerable father, torn from their hearthstones and spirited away to some unknown prison, without the shadow of a trial, or even the formality of an accusation.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. M. RAMSAY, and her daughter, Mrs. BRUCK, arrived here under flag of truce from Knoxville, a few days since. They were accompanied by Miss CARRIE LAW, who has for more than three months past been held, without any charge whatever against her, as a close prisoner, during all which time she has been treated with much rigor and severity, the inhuman officials not suffering her clothing to be sent to her, or even allowing her a change of raiment for five weeks.

It is reported that a large number of wounded Yankees are being transferred from the rear of SHERMAN'S army to Knoxville, one account being that 3,000 have already reached that point. A large number have already been sent to Athens, Tennessee.

The work of plunder and rapine continues to go on throughout all lower East Tennessee, under the immediate eye of Yankee officers, who are inspired to commit their bloody atrocities by the furious tirades of the infamous BROWNLOW, who weekly urges them to kill, murder and destroy Southern men whenever and wherever found, often designating by name dozens of individuals personally obnoxious to him, whom he calls upon Union soldiers to shoot down on sight.

Brig.-Gen. SAM. CARTER defends himself over his own signature in a late number of BROWNLOW'S paper for having arrested one of old BILLY HEISKELL'S negroes who was, with a pistol in hand, hunting his former master for the purpose of killing him.

The churches have been taken and converted into school-rooms for niggers. Upon special application to Gen. CARTER, the negro wench who acts as head schoolmarm was recently placed in full possession of the old Strong mansion on Cumberland-street, as a residence for herself—Gen. BROOKS and family being summarily ejected to make room for her sable majesty. Yet the low-lived dogs who have come under this Federal despotism by remaining in Knoxville tamely submit to such acts, with but here and there a word of remonstrance.

Fort Sanders has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and now covers several acres of ground. There have been few deaths among the old residents, and but one marriage to the invaders since Lieut. BAKER'S nigger girl united her destiny with the Yankee Lieut. MCWILLIAMS. The old Tories of the town seem to fear the contamination, as they are sending off their marriageable daughters to Cincinnati, Pottsfield, Lexington and other points, under pretence of placing them at school.

J. C. GAUNT is endeavoring to be made a Judge by appointment from ANDY JOHNSON, in the Cleveland Circuit, whilst DAN TREWHITT is an aspirant for the position of Chancelor, in room of Hon. A. G. WALKER, deposed.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Robertson's Majority over Benton much Reduced—Gov. Bramlette versus "Military Interference with Free Suffrage—Another Instance of His Inconsistency—The Canvass in Indiana—McDonald Shirks and Equivocates.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Official returns for Appellate Judge in twenty of the twenty-three counties of the Second Appellate District, make ROBERTSON'S majority over BENTON much less than the reported estimate. The vote stands: ROBERTSON, 4,022; BENTON, 3,561; DUVALL, 1,853. Gov. BRAMLETTE seems quite exercised about Gen. BURBRIDGE'S order excluding DUVALL'S name from the poll-books. With all the formality and solemnity of Chancery, he propounds to the Sheriffs and election officers certain interrogatories relative to that order, and commands their immediate response. He demands to know whether they or the voters were "overawed by the presence of, or menaces of military forces, so as to interfere with free suffrage, and a free and equal election." The truth is, in those very counties there was no more "military interference" to prevent the election of DUVALL, than in 1863 to prevent the election of WICKLIFFE, BRAMLETTE'S competitor, and Gen. BURBRIDGE'S order was no more "arbitrary," or "menacing," or "overawing," than were Gen. BURNSIDE'S celebrated order and proclamation, issued and enforced with the approbation, if not at the instance, of BRAMLETTE himself.

The joint gubernatorial canvass of Indiana by MORTON and MCDONALD has begun. While Gov. MORTON declares unequivocally for the Union and the war, Mr. MCDONALD shirks the question of the war—says he stands on neither a peace nor a war platform; that he is opposed to peace except on the restoration of the Union, yet opposed to this war of subjugation; that, theoretically, he is for peace, and, having tried war for three years in vain, he is for some other remedy. But he doesn't define his some other remedy, and gives no promise of the rebels' return on his or any other "Democratic" plan. The remedy of a leading Southern Indiana Democrat is, "The Constitution as it is, with the Crittenden compromise, and if that is not sufficient to satisfy them, (the rebels,) I am willing to go beyond that." PONTIAC.

Kentucky's Quota—Impressment of Negroes—Responsibility of Substitute-Brokers—Punishments Awarded to the Government's and Kentucky's Enemies—Prevailing Insecurity—Corn and Tobacco.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, State Inspector and Adjutant-General, expresses his confident belief that Kentucky's quota (23,503) will be filled without draft. I hope so, but apprehend otherwise. However, J. P. FLINT, agent for Kentucky, states that arrangements have been made to give to each county in Kentucky a just credit on the draft for all her slaves who, within or without her limits, have enlisted in the military service of the United States. Negro recruiting-brokers from and for other States are still at work here.

Though Slavery in Kentucky, now and henceforth, exists only at the will and pleasure of the negro, is merely nominal in existence and value, the negroes are being taught that freedom is not idleness or vagrancy. Already several hundred negroes (most without employment or visible means of support) have been impressed for work on the city defences. All idlers and vagabonds, black or white, may be impressed into some kind of Government service, if they don't volunteer, or enlist as substitutes.

Substitute brokers here are held responsible for imposing upon the Enrollment Board men afterward found liable to draft. They are required to furnish other and legitimate substitutes for the principals not in collusion with them. The certificate of non-liability exempts the principal "from all liability to military duty for the term for which his substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding three years.' Brokers now offer $600 for discharged veterans, aliens and minors.

Amnestied rebel deserters are sent across the Ohio for the war, unless they enlist. Disloyalists from SHERMAN'S front and some arrested Kentucky disloyalists are banded and sent North for the war. Some guerrilla officers claiming "Confederate commissions," and bearing "flags of truce" to United States officers in Kentucky, are not recognized, or are received only to be arrested and forwarded into rebeldom. Some notorious Kentucky friends of guerrillas are banished to Canada and to Yutacan—said to be "SHERMAN'S colony." Others are heavily assessed.

Guerrillas are everywhere. This county is suffering from their depredations. There is no safety outside of camps and garrisoned places. Demonstrative loyalty without military protection costs a good deal.

The threatened raid into Southwest Indiana is causing citizens of Evansville and Mount Vernon to send their surplus funds East.

Last July over 49,588 rations issued from United States Commissary Department here to poor women and refugees—this month an average of 2,000 to 2,500 a day.

Mean temperature here in July 79.6. Only one shower during July. The drouth has much affected corn and tobacco. Still, corn may turn out tolerably well; but, for this and other obvious causes, tobacco will be much reduced. Though sales here from last Nov. 1 to Aug. 6 are unprecedented, amounting to over 50,600 hogsheads, at an average of say $250 to $500 a hogshead. Several tobacconists are closing out on account of the high rates and the uncertainty of the future. PONTIAC.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Concerning the Inspection and Stamping of Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1864.

The law provides no mode by which the Inspector shall be legally informed of the value of the cigars he is called upon to inspect. He is, therefore, required, in making his valuation, to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the inspected article, exclusive of the tax, of which value he should be careful to keep himself well informed. After the cigars have been packed in bundles, boxes or packages, in the shape in which they are exhibited for sale or sold, the Inspector will affix the stamp, indicating the rate of tax according to the value of the cigars, exclusive of the tax, pursuant to the 94th section of the act of Congress. In estimating the value, he will include the cost of production, packing, boxing, inspecting, and whatever may be properly regarded as a part of the expense of putting the commodity into a complete and final condition for the market. And when the cigars have once been packed, labeled, and stamped, the packages cannot be broken, or the cigars repacked, or divested of the stamps, affixed to such packages or boxes, while in the possession, control or custody of the manufacturer, or his agent or agents, without rendering them liable for a reinspection; and, where the value of the cigars is found to be more than was fixed on the first inspection, stamps denoting higher rates of tax must be affixed; and any such repacking or removal of the Inspector's stamp, without such reinspection, must be regarded as a fraudulent transaction, rendering such cigars liable to seizure and forfeiture.

For reasons stated above, the Inspector will affix to all cigars, which he values at $3, $4 and $5, a stamp denoting a tax of $3. On cigars which he values above $5 and up to $15, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $8. On cigars which he values above $15 and up to $30, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $15. On cigars which he values above $30 and up to $45, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of 25; and on cigars which he values above $45, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $40 per thousand.

The Inspector will visit, as often as may be deemed necessary by the Assessor, each manufactory of cigars in his district. Before stamping he will satisfy himself that each package or box is entirely made up of cigars of one quality. Care will be exercised in affixing the stamps to so attach them to the bundle, package, or box, that they cannot be opened or broken without effacing or destroying the stamps. When a single stamp will not sufficiently protect a box, bundle, or package, the Inspector is required to attach so many stamps as will. No other person than an Inspector, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to affix stamps, and the affixing of stamps by any other person will render the cigars liable to forfeiture under Section 94, and any Inspector who may consent to or may have knowledge of such fraudulent stamping, will, on the facts being brought to the knowledge of this office, be dismissed.

Whenever an Inspector, by sickness, or otherwise, becomes disqualified for the performance of his duty, and his place cannot be conveniently supplied by another Inspector, notice must immediately be given, by the Assessor, to this office, and, if necessary, the nomination of another person as Inspector forwarded to take his place.

In no case will it be proper for an Inspector to inspect or affix stamps on cigars of his own manufacture.

The Inspector will also keep a record of all cigars which he inspects, and the rates of tax to which they are liable, giving at the same time the names and places of business of the persons or firms for whom the same are inspected, and the number for each, and at the end of each month he will render to the Assessor of the district, on the form provided by this office, a full account of all the cigars he has thus inspected and stamped.

The circular of July 14, relating to stamps on cigars, &c., is hereby superceded so far as relates to the schedule by which inspectors shall determine the rate of tax.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Instructions Concerning the Assessment of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1864.

Information has been given to this office that many manufacturers have made returns—as for the month of June or for previous months—of tobacco, snuff and cigars not bona fide sold of resumed for consumption or sale during those months. It has been stated that colorable sales have been made, and taxes paid according to the rates under the former acts, with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June 30, 1864.

Sales made by a manufacturer to his foreman, or to some convenient friend or man of straw, with the view of a retransfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterward to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the Government to the increased tax. Such sale is fraudulent, so far as the Government is concerned, whatever it may be between the parties, and ought not to be recognized as valid by the Officers of Internal Revenue. Upon the sale, or consumption, or removal for consumption or sale, or removal from the place of manufacture of such articles after the first of July, the tax thereon became due and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act.

Articles which in June or previous months were the subjects of such colorable sales, remaining actually the property of the manufacturer, though in other hands for his use, and actually sold during the month of July, ought to have been returned as belonging in the weekly returns of that month; and Assessors and Assistant-Assessors should be careful to see that those returns include all such articles as really belonged to the manufacturer, though they may have been subjects of pretended sales and deliveries.

There may be articles on hand which, in order to avoid the increased tax were pretended to be sold, and which may be hereafter actually sold. These ought to be hereafter returned, and the same caution, herein enjoined as to the returns for the month of July, as to the returns of subsequent months.

This course is rendered necessary in order to secure to the Government its just dues, and to protect the fair dealer from fraudulent competition. It is, therefore, the duty of the Assessors to scrutinize carefully all returns which have been made by manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars since the first of July, or which may hereafter be made.

Under section ninety, manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars are required to make weekly returns of the amounts of each made or manufactured and sold, or consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, during the week; and also render an account of the full value of the same as shown by actual sales. Whenever it shall appear that cigars have actually been sold by the manufacturer at prices which would render them liable to a higher rate of tax than that denoted by the Inspector's stamp, or when it shall be discovered that articles have been fraudulently returned under former rates, and that the manufacturer is legally liable to the increased tax under the instructions herein given, the assessor will immediately proceed to re-assess such cigars for the additional tax to which *actual sales* show them to have been liable. The assessment and collection of such additional tax may be enforced as provided in section 84, or proceedings may be commenced under section 48, or section 89, as either may be applicable, and an investigation may be had under section 14.

The monthly declaration required by section 91, has been prepared by the Commissioner. This declaration should have been made and signed by every manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, on the last day of July. In all cases where it has not yet been made and signed substantially in the form now prescribed by the Commissioner, Assessors must be particular to require it now as of that time, and at the end of every month hereafter. It is evidently contemplated by the law that this declaration may be an essential aid in the discovery of possible fraud, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that it be strictly required of every manufacturer of tobacco, cigars, &c. Each declaration will be carefully dated and filed in the office of the Assessor, subject to the inspection of any officer of Internal Revenue.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 4.

CONDITION OF ARKANSAS AFTER ITS FIRST OCCUPATION BY OUR ARMIES.

Gen. STEELE took possession of Little Rock in September last. The rebels, under PRICE, retired to the south part of the State, and from that time the country south of the Arkansas has been, nominally at least, in our possession, and, until a recent period, comparatively tranquil. The people were generally disposed to support the Federal cause. They had, by a large majority, voted against secession, and, though forced reluctantly into it, were glad to return. Many of those whose sympathies were originally with the South abandoned her cause as hopeless, and, having experienced something of the devastation of war, earnestly wished protection in the Union. This disposition was manifested in various ways, and for a time it appeared as though the disloyal element in nearly all the northern portion of the State would be effectually crushed out. In the most of the counties there was, for a considerable period, no guerrilla warfare, and people could and did traverse the country and engage in industrial pursuits with safety. We had posts at Duvall's Bluff and Batesville, on White River, and at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Dardanelles, on the Arkansas.

THE CHANGE AND ITS CAUSES.

We have been compelled to abandon Batesville and Dardanelles, and concentrate at the other posts. Rebel conscription has taken nearly every man from the country, and the whole State swarms with guerrilla bands. The rebels have undisputed possession of a large portion of the State, and although we have been largely reinforced, they press us on every side, and constantly threaten an attack. A large army and a fleet of gunboats are occupied in maintaining possession of the State, at an immense cost of life and money, and, it is a serious question, to what useful purpose? When we first occupied Arkansas, there were in each of the counties a few violent, bitter and unscrupulous Secessionists, ready for any violence, deception or bloodshed. They were men whom no oaths could bind or kindness conciliate, and who considered perjury in the cause of the rebellion not only excusable, but justifiable. These men had not openly engaged in the rebellion, and still continue on their farms, but were loud-mouthed and vindictive in treason. There were a few others scattered through the counties, engaged in guerrilla robberies and persecutions of Union men. They were generally armed, and were generally able secretly to arm their rebel sympathizers. These violent Secessionists were well known to the loyal citizens, for they were notorious. Now came up the question how to deal with these men. Were they to be tolerated and protected, or treated as criminals and banished? Unfortunately for the loyalists and for the Union cause, the former policy was adopted. They obtained protection proper from the Commander of the department, and were safe in carrying out their treasonable purposes. Their houses became a rendezvous of guerrillas, whom they fed and secreted, and for whom they acted as spies. A system of persecution, robbery and murder of Union men was adopted, and vigorously carried out. The loyalists were unarmed and could offer no resistance; and while the Secessionists were undisturbed, armed guerrillas plundered their houses, stole their mules, and in hundreds of cases murdered the husband and father in cold blood. The loyalists appealed to military commanders for protection, but appealed in vain. In vain they pointed out the instigators and secret participators in these outrages, and demanded justice upon them. They were treated with frigid indifference and neglect, or with the inhuman advice to leave their homes and property, and go into the free States as beggars. As the only alternative from death or conscription into the rebel army, thousands of them did so.

They were threatened with destruction unless they joined heartily in the rebel cause, and this threat was extensively carried out all over the State. No man professing loyalty for the Union was safe for a moment in property or life; and this was the work of protected Secessionists, acting in concert with professed guerrillas. For months the wharves at Little Rock, and especially at Duvall's Bluff and other points on the river, have been crowded with refugees—men, women and children—sick and almost naked, lying on the ground, in the storm and amid filth and rags, and shivering around a few faggots. I have not unfrequently seen a mother, with young children around her, lying in the last stages of disease, with no pillow for her head or kind hand or voice to soothe her dying hours. Men, women and children accustomed to the comforts of a cheerful home, and but lately occupying it, with pleasant associations and friends around them, were suddenly stripped of all, banished and thrown upon the "charities of an unfeeling world." These scenes are enough to melt the heart of a stone; but they are every-day sights in Arkansas, as they have been, from the same causes, in Missouri.

It is estimated that thirty thousand of these refugees have left the State, and those who remain are either original Secessionists or those who have abandoned the Union cause, to save their property, home and lives.

In Arkansas, as it was in Missouri, when the rebel forces were driven out of the State, there remained this secession and rebel element, desperate, unprincipled men, and unscrupulous as to the means of aiding the rebellion. There remained, also, many of the families of those who were in the rebel army. Had these persons and families been banished within the rebel lines, these scenes I have but faintly described would never have occurred; the loyal, well disposed persons would have been protected, a healthy loyal sentiment would have grown up, and, with the vigorous prosecution of this policy to all active and malignant traitors, would have become the prevailing sentiment. This policy would have reversed the actual state of things, and made it the interest as well as the choice of the people to be loyal. These men and families would have felt that to be rebels they must sacrifice home and property at least, and that disloyalty was treated by the Government as a crime, forfeiting civil rights and protection. Then loyal men would have seen that loyalty was protected by the Government, and thus it would be obvious to all that it was the interest as well as the duty of all to be loyal. All this is exactly reversed in the actual state of things. The Federal Government tolerates and protects rebels, but rebels and the rebel Government do not tolerate or protect loyalists. The Confederate Government early adopted and announced its policy—a policy dictated alike by wisdom and necessity—to expel every person loyal to the Union. The results of these two policies are obvious to all. It has given life and vigor to the rebellion; the other has poisoned and paralyzed the vitality and power of the Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—Officers REIM and LYNCH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made the arrest on Saturday night of two men who both state their names to be DANIEL MCCORMICK. The prisoners are charged with having relieved the pocket of Mr. WILLIAM HALLIGAN of $40 in money, while he was lying on his door stoop No. 321 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the evening. The complainant said he felt one of the MCCORMICK'S extract his wallet from his pocket and run away, and that he chased him up and succeeded in catching him, and gave him and the other to the officers. Justice SEDWITH held them in default of $1,000 each. They are respectively 18 and 20 years of age, reside at No. 203 West Twenty-eighth-street, and at Forty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and say they are bomb-shell makers. They deny the charge.

SUICIDE AT POWERS' HOTEL—A MOST DESPERATE CASE—THE VICTIM A DRAFTED MAN.—A young man named E. S. BENNETT, arrived in this City on the 11th inst., from Milford, Conn., to procure a substitute. On Saturday, about 1 o'clock, he entered his room at Powers' Hotel, in Park Row, and at 6 o'clock was found dead. Coroner WILDEY was notified and held an inquest on the body. The post-mortem examination made by Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON disclosed that he died from separate wounds caused by pistol shots fired from a revolver lying near deceased. The wounds were in the head and breast, and any and of them might eventually have caused his death. This showed that the attempt was a most determined one. Deceased was 25 years of age. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT CORBERRY'S SHADES.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THOMAS NEWSAM, who was reported to have been beaten to death in a political disturbance at Corberry's Shades on Saturday night. From the evidence produced before the Coroner, it appeared that the facts as gathered by the Police had been greatly exaggerated, and that NEWSAM, instead of being beaten to death by Mr. ACKER, fell and expired in a fit of apoplexy. There had been some previous dispute among the parties, but no violent encounter such as was reported by the police. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from appoplexy, and that the prisoner was not in any manner to blame. Mr. ACKER was accordingly discharged from custody.

THE STATE DRAFT.—To-day is the last day allowed in which the public may file certificates of causes of exemption from the State draft, ordered by Gov. SEYMOUR to fill up the militia regiments. These certificates will be received at the County Clerk's office until 4 o'clock P. M., when the office will be closed, and no more will be received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ENROLLMENT OF BROOKLYN.—At a special meeting of the Common Council, Ald. MCLAUGHLIN offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that in the city of Brooklyn twenty-six per cent. of the population is enrolled as liable to the draft, while in other Northern or Union States but twelve and a half per cent. are enrolled; and

Whereas, the census returns show that the large proportion of aliens in this city should make the quota less—not more; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council, acting as a Board of Relief, do respectfully, but earnestly, request the Secretary of War to take such steps as may be necessary to correct errors made or wrongs done to this city by an excessive enrollment, as it appears to be unequal and excessive.

A committee of three, consisting of Aldermen McLaughlin, Whitney and Belknap, was appointed to confer with the Government authorities on the subject.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 175. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 54; consumption, 18; marasmus, 12; dysentery and convulsions, 8 each; diarrhœa, 6; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 5; cholera morbus, 1; coup de soleil, 3; hooping cough and croup, 1 each, &c. Of men there were 32; women, 26; boys, 55; girls, 62. Under one year of age, 62. Natives of United States, 129; Ireland, 34; England, 7; Germany, 3; Scotland, 1; unknown, 1.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.—Sergeant CROWE and Officer DAWSON, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, seized five bags of linseed, valued at $80, on Saturday, which had been stolen from a lighter lying at THOMPSON'S stores, the night previous. The property was found at the junk store of MILHAEL O'CONNER, *alias* PATTEN, in Furman-street.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a factory in Water-street, near Main, yesterday afternoon. The damage was trifling.

A Card From Messrs. Hillger & Henry.

OFFICE No. 74 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article is published in your paper this morning, in which our names have been most unwarrantably used in connection with the Bellamy arson case. We are charged with bribing and attempting to induce GOODWIN to leave the State, in order to avoid being a witness against Mr. BELLAMY. We not only say that the charge is utterly false, but, further, that we shall be perfectly able to show that the same was trumped up by Mr. G. to further his own private objects, when an examination takes place. We wish only to add that Mr. HAMPSON, the pretended witness of GOODWIN, has made a full confession and recantation, and we would respectfully solicit a suspension of public opinion until a hearing takes place.

Yours, &c., HILLGER & HENRY.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 25 | Gov. Island.. 6 14 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, U. S. transport, Baxter, New-Orleans, 4th inst., and Alexandria, 12th, with discharged and furloughed soldiers, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Alexandria 44 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Locke, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Experienced light westerly winds for the last 20 days; saw several large icebergs near the Banks. July 13, lat. 10, lon. 24 5, passed Norwegian ship Norge, bound in; 13th, lat. 48 05, lon. 24 50, passed bark Alexander, of Maryport, steering W. N. W. 26th, lat. 44 20, lon. 48 [illegible], spoke brig Ellen, or Ariel, from Richibucto for Liverpool, 10 ds. out. 27th, lat. 44 30, lon. 48 25, spoke ship Moro Castle, for Liverpool; same day, spoke fishing schr. Monticello, of Provincetown, at anchor. 12th inst., lat. 40 29, lon. 71 18, at 2 P. M., saw the ship Adriatic on fire—before reported.

Ship Young America, (of Rockland,) Bennett, Newport, Eng., 35 ds., with iron to Metcalf & Duncan. 12th inst., 90 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, saw a vessel on fire; at the same time saw a two-masted steamer on fire close by another fire, apparently a vessel; also several other vessels in the vicinity.

Ship Webster, Morris, Liverpool, July 6, with mdse. and 400 passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had [illegible] deaths. Have been 13 days west of the Banks. Had light winds the entire passage. July 12, lat. 50 28, lon. 20 12, signalized ships Daniel Webster and Canran, bound E.; 24th, lat. 46 19, lon. 45 36, saw 13 small ice islands; 13th inst., lat. 40 25, lon. 71 45, passed the hull of a large vessel, burnt to the water's edge, probably the ship Adriatic.

Ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, June 27, with mdse. and 748 passengers, to Williams & Guion. 12th inst., 70 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed two burnt vessels. Has had light and variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Suliote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Panno, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal, to H. D. Brookman & Co. 12th inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 71 40, was boarded by an officer from the rebel privateer Talahassee, who informed us we were a prize to the Confederate States, but bonded us for $5,000 on condition that we took the passengers.

Bark Elbe, (Ham.,) Barnus, Hamburg 56 ds., mdse. and 177 passengers, to Kundardt & Co. July 8, lat. 47 50, lon. 23 39, spoke brig Congo, from coast of Africa for Bristol, 72 ds. out.

Bark Willkommer, (Prus.,) Albricht, Liverpool 70 days, salt, to order. 13th inst., off Fire Island, saw a U.S. gunboat, a double-ender, cruising.

Bark Cheribon, (Hol.,) Swarts, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse., to R. M. Sloman & Edge.

Bark Honduras, (Br.,) Halleck, Vera Cruz 22 ds., in ballast, to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Emma, (Prus.) Schorrnrogg, Antwerp 52 ds., with iron and 127 passengers, to Wm. Salem & Co. 13th inst., 35 miles east from Sandy Hook, saw U. S. frigate Sabine, cruising.

Brig La Cayenne, (Br.,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to Wilson & Cammann.

Brig Henry, Perkins, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) ——, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. George Gillum, Carroll, Rondout, for Middletown.

Schr. Bella Maria, (of Gibraltar,) Prene, Cambiance, Morocco, 50 ds., with wool to N. Promdes.

Schr. Gaosabeas, Studey, Machias 12 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. T. Peters.

Schr. L. J. Garrison, Tourgee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Laura May, Clark, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Rackett, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Pendleton, New-London.
Schr. Phenix, Burritt, Hartford for Rondout.
Schr. New-Haven, Lovell, Boston for Washington.
Schr. Ida, Knapp, Haverstraw, for Providence.
Schr. Nightingale, Bebee, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, for Boston.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Gillan, Port Ewen, for Newport.
Schr. Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. F. Burritt, Fairchild, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Seaflower, Chase, Stamford.
Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Eliza, Corwin, New-Haven.
Schr. Ocean Star, Ham, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., light.

BELOW—One ship, unknown.

Sailed.

Aug. 13—Br. steamships City of Manchester and Virginia, for Liverpool; Costa Rica, for Aspinwall; Corsica, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana; Melville, for New-Orleans; also Thames, Baltimore and Bremen.

Ships Wisconsin, Columbia, Western Empire.

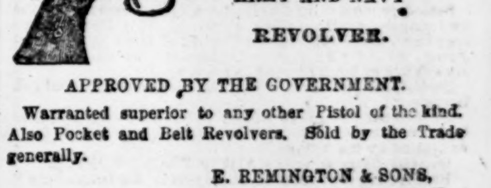
Barks Grace, Lemuel, Scanderberg, Flora, Grenmar, Elizabetta, Helena.

Brigs J. & R. Young, Hydra, Queen of the South.

Schooners Harriet Thomas, Magellan, Challenge, L. H. Edwards, Esther, T. Bergen, Anna Sophia, J. T. Durfee, Stephen Hotchkiss.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14—Arr. brigs Virginia, Chester River, Md.; H. C. Brooks, Philadelphia; schrs. R. B. Pitts, Emeline Haight, and Sarah, New-York.



REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVER.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MOREDURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST N. Y.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

BLOOD BLOOD
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N.Y.

MEETINGS.

TOWBOAT UNION PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No. 12 South-st., MONDAY, Aug. 15, at 7 P. M. All interested will please attend. By order R. S. CAMPBELL, Sec.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Last week of the engagement of the celebrated MR. DAN BRYANT.
Boucicault's great three-act drama, the COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles Na-Coppaleen, (with the song of "The Colleen Bawn," words by Boucicault, music by Balfe, never before sung in America)........Mr. Dan Bryant.
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Daly, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. W. H. Norton, Mr. Brown, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke and Mrs. W. R. Floyd will also appear.
TUESDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
WEDNESDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT and BANDY ANDY.
THURSDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN